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••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

The Week's Tower Re-Views

Court Issue, Tweedsmuir

Japan, Spain and Russia

¶ **An old-style, lame-duck** Congress by this time would have polished off its debates, set its seal to legislation, packed its bags and gone home. Yet the first Congress under the Norris Amendment—a Congress operating under a President elected at the same time as itself—has set a new high record for dawdling. Said the Monitor's Washington bureau: "Most observers believe there is a reason. . . . The Administration is holding back major bills on the same theory as carrots are dangled before a horse's mouth"—first the Congress must pass the Supreme Court bill; then it may have its carrots.

¶ **Some said Mr. Justice Roberts** had changed his mind, when the Supreme Court validated the State of Washington's minimum wage for women on Monday. Some said he hadn't—that there were technical, legalistic explanations. But all agreed that the court had showed only half its new hand. There was, to be sure, a fresh liberal interpretation of states' rights in the matter of coping with economic and social problems; but the Roosevelt Administration is not fighting for states' rights—it seeks judicial sanction for federal power, to cope with the business cycle and social distress on an integrated, nation-wide scale. So this week's decisions were received, chiefly a provocative prelude to the Wagner Act decision. It is yet to be learned to what degree the somewhat precarious, one-man liberal majority of last Monday affects the federal constitutional crisis.

¶ **"As an old newspaperman,"** said Lord Tweedsmuir to the Washington press, "I must apologize for this indecent finery. . . . I have some appointments!" Canada's disarming Governor General was a blaze of blue, scarlet and silver—girded with ceremonial sword, spangled with medals, topped richly with plumes. He came to Washington a symbol of empire, and representative of Canada as link between the American and British democracies.

¶ **"Officially,"** said Lord Tweedsmuir, "I have no politics." But President Roosevelt explained how this offered no hindrance. The two could sit on a sofa and soliloquize to themselves, he said, and "we can't help overhearing one another!" And so Washington was led to surmise that the sofa served the same purpose as a famous Rapidan log—to explore the expanding relation of the United States to the cause of world peace.

¶ **Secretary Hull** chose his words meticulously at a press conference Thursday. There were reports that Norman H. Davis had gone to London on a peace mission, charged with arranging a disarmament commission on behalf of President Roosevelt. Some even named a date. So Mr. Hull denied that America's roving ambassador "had any authority to conclude agreements." And immediately the Monitor's Washington bureau wired: "Nothing in the denials issued by Mr. Hull . . . served to negative the accounts that well-informed observers have been writing."

Later on, the same interpretation greeted President Roosevelt's statement that the rumors were "press-inspired." For the more cautious correspondents never pretended that Mr. Davis would sign agreements. They only offered the pregnant assertion that he was scouting the ground for President Roosevelt's nascent—but as yet uncertain—anti-war crusade.

¶ **There was astonishment** in the Tokyo press corps when the Japanese Cabinet suddenly dissolved the Diet, and set the date for new elections. Already, both major parties were wrathful at what they term the authoritarian, high-handed, militarist temper of the Cabinet. Moreover, the correspondents know vast segments of business men and the people at large to be restive, tending to make heroes of those liberal members of the Diet who dare to speak their minds. The election on April 30 will be relatively clear-cut on the issue of parliamentarianism versus a more authoritarian form of Government. And more than one experienced observer, reports the Monitor's correspondent, believes the Cabinet will rue its decision, and will find the people hostile.

Japan's most doughty Liberal defies the military: Page 1

¶ **Note on belt-tightening:** While the American budget deficit yawned to swallow more relief expenditures, while the French deficit swelled with armament outlays, Britain wound up the financial year with a tidy surplus in the ordinary budget of nearly $37,000,000. And this despite unparalleled arms expenditures.

¶ **The voice of Stalin** was broadcast throughout the Russias this week, in electrical transcription. "We, the leaders, should not be conceited," said the man whose name means Steel. "We see things from above . . . our vision is more

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Paris Ties in Central Europe Loosened by Little Entente: Effect of Italo-Yugoslav Pact

France's Recent Offer of Military Alliance Turned Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 3—Radical modification of the situation in Central Europe, beginning by a gradual loosening of the ties binding the Little Entente to France, is seen here as a consequence of the meeting this week at Belgrade of representatives of Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Pointing out that references to the solidity of these ties with France are included in the final communiqué issued in Belgrade, French circles today take the attitude that all is quiet on the Danubian diplomatic front. But unofficially and in the French press no secret is made of the far-reaching importance of the new trend development recorded by the Little Entente Conference.

For France the vital event of the Conference was its failure to act on the French offer of pacts of mutual assistance to Roumania and Yugoslavia.

France Offered Alliances

In an effort to re-enforce and to extend the scope of her connections with the Little Entente, France some months ago offered to conclude with these two countries the same type of military alliance which she already has with Czechoslovakia. This offer was, however, on condition that Roumania and Yugosavia also concluded similar accords with Czechoslovakia, promising to aid her in the event of attack by Germany.

Without positively rejecting this scheme, the Little Entente Conference postponed indefinitely any action on it. From this, such well-informed commentators as Pertinax in the Echo de Paris and Genevieve Tabouis in L'Oeuvre, as well as many other French observers, do not hesitate to conclude that a severe diplomatic defeat has been inflicted on French policy and influence in Central Europe.

Italo-Yugoslav Pact

Although the correctness of this interpretation is denied in governmental quarters, it is admitted that the recent Italo-Yugoslav pact puts the thin edge of a powerful wedge between France and the Little Entente, and, further, that the Belgrade conference this week—if it did not hammer that wedge home—at least did nothing to remove it. Actually a loosening of her obligations in the east would be welcome in France, but such a change must obviously be gradual.

As seen from Paris, the Central European problem now presents a sharply altered aspect. French diplomatic circles anticipate the building up of a new Danubian bloc, including not only the three Little Entente countries but also Austria and Hungary.

Fear German Domination

From the French viewpoint the obvious danger in such a development would be for this bloc to fall under the sway of Germany. Accordingly, France's diplomatic activity is now being directed towards encouraging Italian preponderance instead, with the idea that Italy can later be separated from the Reich.

Thus France, though she has not yet abandoned hope of reviving the full vigor of her liens with the Little Entente is already planning ahead to replace direct ties, if it proves necessary, by indirect ones, through the medium of Italy.

Australians Study American Methods Of Building Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—First of the 40 military airplanes ordered by the Commonwealth Government is expected to be delivered from the factory at Fisherman's Bend, Melbourne, by the end of 1937.

The planes are to be of the NA 16 type, and Wing Commander L. J. Wackett, chief technical adviser of the Commonwealth Aviation Corporation, with a group of Australian technicians, is at present in the United States, studying production methods at the North American Aircraft Corporation's factories.

The building of the Fishermen's Bend factory will be finished at the end of June. About 400 men are engaged in its building.

Countering the impression that the factory will be an assembling plant for American planes, officials of the Commonwealth Aviation Company declare that they will make a "thoroughly Australian job," with Australian workmen.

President Signs Bill Aiding Steamship Lines

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed into law yesterday a bill giving temporary preference to private operators of five government-owned steamship lines in transferring them to a charter basis.

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French Hopes Center On Moves of Benes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris, April 3

With the setback sustained by French policy in the Little Entente's coldness toward a more definite military understanding with Paris, interest swings to the approaching visit of President Beneš of Czechoslovakia to Belgrade.

President Beneš's well-known loyalty to the Little Entente as a bulwark against revisionist forces in close co-operation with the French has stimulated hopes that the old policy of the group can be retained.

Another move that arouses interest in the Quai d'Orsay is the report that Dr. Guido Schmidt, Austrian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, intends to visit Paris next month. Austria's present difficult position in relation to Germany and Italy causes the French to be particularly pleased at the prospect of an understanding with Vienna.

Villard to Speak Against New Deal Court Proposals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—With obvious satisfaction, opponents of President Roosevelt's court reorganization plan announced that Oswald Garrison Villard, associate editor of The Nation and one of the most widely known liberals in the United States, will appear on the opposition side in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee next week.

The veteran publicist, who has been repeatedly denounced in his lifetime as a radical or worse, will bring all the deeper contentment to some of his former enemies in the present fight because of his known progressivism. He is expected to emphasize the contention of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Dorothy Thompson, two other advocates of liberal causes, that the Roosevelt proposal seriously endangers minority rights, and sets out to accomplish a temporary objective at an incalculable future cost to democratic government.

Meanwhile, latest testimony before the Judiciary Committee tended to develop a new line of attack on the plan—a connection between the strictures against the Supreme Court and the current wave of sit-down strikes over the country. This was the contention of William S. McDowell a Detroit lawyer, who took the stand yesterday, and was ultimately halted in this line of argument. But though halted in committee, an even more striking use of the same argument was made on the floor of the Senate itself, coming not from a Republican opponent of the President, but from a member of his own party, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia.

Says Confidence Shaken

Attacking lawlessness both in the sit-down strike and "in high places," Mr. George linked the two.

"You cannot shake the confidence of a people in the very integrity of any branch of this Government," he said, "without shaking the confidence of that people all the way down through the structure of government. You cannot destroy the confidence of the people in the highest court in our judicial system without weakening and destroying the confidence of the people in the hum-

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Winant Urges Textile Accord As World Boon

Consumption and Minimum Wages Stressed at International Parley

Roosevelt Sees Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—The World Textile Conference, meeting here, was hailed today by John G. Winant, United States Government delegate, as a venture into internationalism that, if successful, "will leave its mark upon the efforts of all nations to find some solution of the fundamental economic and social problems that face the world today."

Mr. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, was elected president of the conference yesterday at its opening session by unanimous vote of delegates from 24 nations.

President Roosevelt sent a message to delegates expressing confidence that "this opening meeting of minds, this opportunity for free and frank discussion of the problems of the industry in a spirit of good will, cannot but have a far-reaching effect upon the ultimate prosperity of the industry and the well-being of the millions whose livelihood depends upon it."

International Problem

Emphasizing that "it is against a background of internationalism that the problem of improving social conditions in the textile industry must be viewed," Mr. Winant declared, "approached only from the standpoint of strict nationalism, the ends we have in view would without doubt be impossible of attainment."

He especially recommended for the delegates' consideration a world-wide application of the reciprocal trade agreements begun by the United States. If universally applied, such pacts, he declared, "would lead to a vast improvement in the whole world trade situation."

Mr. Winant suggested definite approaches to two major problems with which the conference is to deal—minimum wages for textile workers and increased consumption of textile products. It has been bruited about the conference halls that Japanese delegates will not agree to limit wages and hours because their country has no unemployment problem, but they may enter into a compromise agreement if the other world powers will agree to let down trade barriers against Japanese imports.

Textile Wages Low

Without referring to Japan specifically, Mr. Winant pointed to the report of the International Labor Office, revealing that wages of textile workers are on the whole lower than those of workers in other industries. He asked, "Can we not, through international action, raise wages in textiles at least to the level of other industries? Can we not reasonably expect that, without creating inconsistencies between the textile industry of an individual country and the economic structure of that country as a whole, other social conditions in the textile industry can likewise be raised to the level of other industries?"

The problem of under-consumption, Mr. Winant held, is intertwined with the question of international trade. Restoration and expansion of international trade, he said, is of vital importance, if standards of living for the masses of the people are to be raised to levels which will permit increased consumption of textiles and other things.

"The problem of international trade," he told delegates, "is universal, and no international gathering concerned with improvement

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French Seek New U.S. Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 3—Preliminary conversations for a Franco-American agreement on lowering tariff barriers is expected here as a by-product of the World Sugar Conference at London.

The opportunity which the sugar conference provides for informal consultations on economics and disarmament is semi-officially stated here to be the main reason why Charles Spinasse, Minister of National Economy, decided to head the French delegation to London, his object being to discuss with United States Ambasador-at-Large Norman H. Davis, the problem of closer Franco-America economic collaboration.

The sugar questions are secondary in importance, it is felt here, though as the larger producer of that commodity France cannot be indifferent to any international arrangement which affects the world price of sugar.

At the same time, the opportunity is to be taken to discuss general economic and commercial matters with representatives of other countries.

Mr. Davis, it is held here, has come with a project for Anglo-French-American economic collaboration to promote and to reinforce peace. Even without concrete proposals from the American delegate, the French feel that—as President Roosevelt and Premier Blum agree that the best way to peace is economic—there must eventually arise some form of broad economic accord among democratic powers.

M. Spinasse is expected to prepare for hastening these economic accords. He is also expected to discuss the importation of American fruit and the exportation to the United States of French wines. The French Government desires additional concessions in this direction and is optimistic of a mutually satisfactory agreement.

Einstein Ms. for Jerusalem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Dr. Albert Einstein's original manuscript on the theory of relativity is one of the new additions to a unique collection of autographs, manuscripts, and portraits which are being preserved in the Hebrew University here.

The collection, which is of general as well as Jewish interest, was presented to the institution by the collector, Dr. Abraham Schwadron, 10 years ago.

The Schwadron collection represents a pioneer undertaking first conceived by a boy of 16 in a little Galician village and carried out in spite of handicaps and misfortunes. His first collection of 200 autographs was destroyed by fire. The second collection was saved from destruction at the outbreak of the World War when the Russians invaded Galicia.

The gathering of autographs of Western Jewish celebrities in the fields of politics, literature, art and, natural science was difficult enough, especially at first, and often necessitated endless correspondence, travel and considerable expense. But Dr. Schwadron found it even harder to obtain specimens of the handwriting of eastern European personalities, especially great Jewish rabbis and scholars, whose letters were usually very rare.

The Schwadron collection now includes more than 3500 autographs and 2500 likenesses of famous Jewish personalities.

To round off his work, Dr. Schwadron cherishes the ideal of an urgently needed enterprise—an institute of Jewish biography to be attached to the Hebrew University library, which will publish general Jewish biographies, a facsimilarium of the autographs of leading Jewish personalities, and a portrait register.

When He Speaks, All Japan Listens

By a Staff Artist — Yukio Ozaki, Japan's Veteran Liberal Leader

Japanese Liberal Proves Snag To Militarist Plans

Most picturesque of all the leading figures in Japan's new political crisis is the veteran Liberal, Yukio Ozaki. Close on fourscore years, this courageous democrat contributed more than any other to stiffen the resistance to the militarist forces in the Cabinet in the time of the overthrow of the Hirota regime last January, and to bring about a situation in which the army leaders find their efforts to control the Government checked by an ever-increasing wave of democratic resistance.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—An atmosphere of unusual tension, excitement and anticipation prevailed in the hall set aside for the deliberations of the House of Representatives in the imposing new Diet building. The visitors' gallery was crowded to the last available place. There was an unusual hush when an elderly distinguished-looking man, somewhat above the Japanese average in height, rose to speak. For this was Yukio Ozaki, member of the House of Representatives since the first session of the Diet in 1890 and far and away Japan's outstanding independent Liberal.

The mere fact that Mr. Ozaki was to speak, quite apart from what he would say, was an event of political importance. For since the seizure of Manchuria in 1931 this veteran parliamentarian has had little to say, He makes his position of opposition to the expansionist policy which was inaugurated by the Mukden incident clear in an article which he published under the suggestive title "My Tombstone," indicating that he was prepared, if necessary, to die for his convictions, His life was attempted on one occasion and he is always under careful police guard.

He Kept Silent

During the high tide of extreme nationalism, Mr. Ozaki remained silent without for a moment retracting any of his anti-militarist views, because, as he expressed himself to me once in conversation at his summer villa in Karuizawa: "I don't want to cast away my life—unnecessarily."

During this same very interesting conversation, Mr. Ozaki declared that since 1931 the civilian element in the Japanese Government had been quite unable to check the military. "There is one chance," he said, "that civilian control may reassert itself; this is the coming of a severe financial crisis as a result of excessive expenditure on armaments."

Evidently he felt that, even if a severe financial crisis had not yet materialized, enough economic difficulties had developed to assure him a wide popular audience if he came out again to attack his old enemies—

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Juries Demanding Drive on Rackets That Crush Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Prosecution of industrial rackets in New York City must continue if business and labor here are to be saved from serious losses, the two "blue ribbon" grand juries serving in the anti-rackets case recommended in statements today before Philip J. McCook and Ferdinand Pecora, New York Supreme Court justices.

Seeking their own dismissal after serving for eight months, the two juries reported that although progress made by Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey had reduced the fear of gangsterism in the New York business community, much work remained to be done before rackets are exterminated.

Requests for dismissal must go to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, through whose authority the special juries were impaneled and extraordinary terms called for the Supreme Court.

Workers Found Victims

The grand jury reporting to Justice McCook, dealing with racketeering in the cafe and transportation businesses, denied any inference that Mr. Dewey was an enemy of organized labor, as was charged by attorneys defending seven men convicted of operating an extortion racket among cafes here.

"The testimony before us has served to emphasize the fact that the greatest victims of an industrial racket are the workers," the report said. "The money paid to racketeers by restaurant owners should have gone to employees in the form of salaries and wages.

"Elimination of gangsters and of union officials who have turned racketeers should materially advance the cause of labor. Honest union officials should invite investigation."

Bernard Vogel, retired clothing dealer, and Thompson B. Graham, assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, signed the report going to Justice McCook. The Pecora statement was signed by Howard Corlies, stock broker, and Melville Untermeyer, retired manufacturer.

Grip of Rackets Told

The latter statement stressed that reports concerning the extent of organized crime in New York City had not been exaggerated. It described "the social cost of entrenched racketeering" as staggering, and held the financial cost to be equally great.

"Evidence before us indicated that prior to this investigation racketeers were tightening their grip upon many industries already within their control, and were reaching out for many of the city's major businesses which they sought to dominate," the report continued. "Great progress has been made in halting this growth of organized crime, but it must be followed with ever-increasing pressure.

"We have found that the number of industries affected by racketeering is great, and a tremendous burden of work must still be done if even the worst situations are to be dealt with."

Manchu Heir Weds

TOKYO, April 3 (AP)—Prince Pu Chieh, heir-presumptive to the throne of Manchoukuo, was married today to a Japanese commoner, Hiroko Saga, in the first of two ceremonies to solemnize the dynastically important marriage. The brother of Emperor Kang-Teh of Manchoukuo and his Japanese bride, united in a simple Shinto ceremony, will complete their marriage six months hence in Chinese rites at Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo.

Through flag-bedecked streets filled with cherry blossoms and merry-makers, today's wedding procession wound to Tokyo's military hall where the simple ceremony was performed that may some day place a Japanese consort on the Manchoukuan throne.

Ford Hit by Strike; Coal Tie-Up Ends; Congress and Labor

Move for Investigation of Sit-Downs Gains in House

Roosevelt Still Remains Aloof

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Congress is definitely forcing the pace today in establishing a public policy on the sit-down strike movement, in defiance of President Roosevelt.

In what is, on the whole, one of the most confused and uncertain legislative situations that has developed in the history of the New Deal, certain facts nevertheless stand out:

1. A congressional rank-and-file movement is demanding that the Legislature express some sort of resounding public condemnation of the sit-down strike movement, and is proceeding in both houses over the opposition of regular Democratic leaders.

2. Administration spokesmen, meanwhile, are attempting to shelve or soften the protest, while seeking at the same time to appraise its strength, and keeping their eye on the White House for guidance.

3. President Roosevelt for his part continues his passive attitude, assuming the unexpressed but tacit position that the Government has no legal basis for interference, particularly since the Supreme Court majority has previously thwarted federal efforts at regulation and control of hours and wages, while no decision has yet been rendered on the Wagner Labor Act.

What specifically has happened in the two houses of Congress is as follows:

Decision Is Postponed

The Senate was proceeding smoothly this week toward passage of the revised Guffey Coal Bill when it was thrown into turmoil by introduction by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, hitherto stanch New Deal lieutenant, of an amendment condemning sit-down strikers. After five hours of fruitless oratory yesterday a decision was postponed at least till next week. The amendment, if adopted, would have no legal or binding effect, but would be an expression of public policy.

The House promises more definite action. Yesterday the Dies resolution for an investigation of the sit-down strike movement, got a favorable report from the Rules Committee, to the surprise of many observers. This means the resolution will come before the membership next week for a clean-cut vote. If passed, the House will set up the first congressional investigation of the labor movement in American history.

The Administration, in all this, is moving with extreme caution. It has the hardest battle of its career on hand already, in the court reorganization program, and this is an ideal time for a Republican counter-attack and for muitinies within its own ranks, bringing a general decline in prestige On top of this is the fact that the sit-down strike has roused the nation emotionally as have few other issues so

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Auto Industry Remains as Center of Labor Disputes

130,000 Workers Are Reported Idle

By the Associated Press

Withdrawal of the soft coal industry from the scene of industrial conflict left the automotive industry as the major trouble spot on the strike front today.

Signing of a new two-year contract after a one-day shutdown of all soft coal mines dissipated the threat of a strike involving more than 400,000 miners.

The compact put more than 300,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America in line for an $85,000,000 a year pay boost. But the U. M. W. withdrew demands for a 30-hour week and other concessions respecting working conditions.

All of the "Big Three" automobile producers were beset by labor trouble, the Ford Motor Company joining the list when a sit-down stopped assembly lines at its Kansas City plant. The others afflicted by strikes were the General Motors and Chrysler corporations.

The United Automobile Workers of America was the union involved in those strikes and others in the country. It claimed 1400 of the approximately 130,000 idle automotive workers were strikers occupying the Ford Kansas City plant. The union charged the company ignored seniority rights and discriminated against union workers.

Sit-down strikers evacuated the Chevrolet motor assembly plant at Flint, Mich., last night after General Motors officials agreed to confer with union leaders on strikers' grievances. Thirty thousand General Motors workers, including those in the Fisher body plant and the Yellow truck plant at Pontiac, were scheduled to return to work Sunday and Monday.

Lewis-Chrysler Conference

Resumption of work by 60,000 employees of the Chrysler Corporation hinged on the outcome of conferences between John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization and Walter P. Chrysler, corporation chairman. Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan arranged for a week-end conference in an effort to settle the four-weeks-old dispute.

No progress was made toward settlement of the Hudson Motor Car Company strike involving 10,000 workers but prospects for resumption of operations by the Reo Motor Car Company's truck factory in Lansing brightened. Approximately 2200 Reo workers were idle.

Another automotive firm, Graham-Paige Corporation, announced last night it had signed an agreement with the U. A. W. A. after several weeks of "friendly negotiations." Among the provisions were an eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime and recognition of the union as bargaining agent for the union's membership.

Union Plans Strike Parade

Union leaders, planning a mass demonstration at Akron, Ohio, where 11.500 employees of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. were idle, said more than 65,000 would parade in support of the strike. Negotiations between company officials and union leaders will be resumed next week.

The Vermont House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill outlawing sit-down strikes in that state and sent the measure to Gov. George D. Aiken for his signature.

An agreement ended a strike at the American Gas Machine Co., in Albert Lea, Minn., after a day of rioting in which four persons were injured. Clashes between sheriff's deputies and pickets were termed unwarranted by Gov. Elmer Benson.

At Wilmington, Del., sporadic disorders attended first hours of a strike called by the Central Labor Union designed to call out the city's 3500 organized workers in support of a truck drivers' walk out.

Other developments in labor and industry: Pages 2 and 5.

Radio and Movie Voices Must Bow To Business Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—The speech of the American business man has a glamour all of its own and frequently surpasses that of popular radio, stage and screen "stars," according to Mrs. Jane Dorsey Zimmerman, president of the Eastern Public Speaking Association. Members of the body from 14 states are holding their twenty-eighth annual convention at the New Yorker Hotel here, concluding today.

"The best voice and speech heard over the radio is that of the business executives," Mrs. Zimmerman said. "Their speech provides far more effective models for use in social groups than does the exaggerated speech of the comic business man as portrayed on stage, screen and radio.

Mrs. Zimmermann critice ed also the familiar woman type.

"The most popular seems to be the hard-voiced, hard-boiled woman with the heart of gold, a voice as hard as iron, or flat as tin. Her hoarseness is a carry-over of the husky-voiced flapper of two decades ago."

Theatrical productions are too much concerned with stage mechanics, lighting and technical skill, according to Dr. Clyde F. Lytle, professor of English at State Teachers' College, Cookstown, Penna. The consequence is that the actor is the forgotten man, he said.

"Obsessed with our new mechanical toys, we pour over tome after tome on color and lighting, scene construction, auditorium specifications, the processes of play production, the problems of design," he said. "The actor has disappeared from our calculations. Let's get back to Shakespeare. The approach to any production begins and ends with the actor, with a mastery of lines, with the sure sense of character values. Let's clear the stage and give the play and the actor a chance."

Child Labor Loses In Maryland House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 3—Despite the plea for ratification entered last week by Mayor LaGuardia of New York, a House Committee of the Legislature has voted seven to two to report out the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution with an unfavorable recommendation.

Its action came at the conclusion of a long series of hearings at which both proponents and opponents of the measure were given an opportunity to express their views.

Duce Plans Ministry For 'Italian Africa'

ROME, April 3 (AP)—A "Ministry of Italian Africa" will be constituted soon to replace the Ministry of Colonies. Italy's overseas possessions then no longer will be called colonies, but sections of the Empire.

A significant feature of the new Ministry will be the representation of Arab chieftains of Libya, in tribute to Premier Mussolini's "spiritual alliance" with Islam during his visit to Libya last month.

Success With Public Assured For Opera in Films, Hays Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3 — Grand opera through the medium of the silver screen may be Hollywood's next pathfinding venture, Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, indicates in the report which he presented at the fifteenth annual meeting of the organization here.

Mr. Hays was re-elected president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America for the sixteenth consecutive year at the session held here yesterday.

"The field of story and music from the opera in the form of complete works has been beckoning to the screen," says Mr. Hays. "Operatic presentations made possible by the improved technique should be a new achievement in entertainment. Nor will such entertainment be introduced to an unresponsive public. . . . Just as seeing better pictures is itself an influence toward higher standards of picture appreciation, so is hearing better music from the screen and through the radio lifting the musical appreciation of the public.

"The past year has proved that better pictures are erasing the distinction between any specialized audience and the number of possible patrons which fine entertainment can command. Films based on the great works of drama and literature no longer are made in the resigned expectation that they must fail at the box-office."

Mr. Hays reviews the progress of the motion pictures through 15 years of self-regulation, making Hollywood, he says, "a world symbol of entertainment that now touches the highest cultural levels." Continuing, he notes:

"During the past year the fact has been further emphasized that great variety of screen entertainment may be developed, and financially successful pictures produced, without violating the natural and proper regulations of the industry's Motion Picture Production Code. It has been proved that within the boundaries of good taste and good morals there is opportunity, creatively, artistically and dramatically, for the screen to rise to the highest levels."

Mr. Hays quotes an observation of the chairman of the department of motion pictures of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, as follows:

"Not only are the pictures themselves admirable and very frequently—because of their classical, literary or historical content—an adjunct to education, but the percentage of films which it is desirable for children to see is so large that the family night program no longer constitutes a problem to the theater manager or to the parents of the neighborhood."

As reminders of outstanding motion picture achievements, Mr. Hays points to such films as "Romeo and Juliet," "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," "Winterset," "Dodsworth," "The Good Earth," "Lost Horizon," "The Green Pastures," "The Great Ziegfeld," "Camille," "My Man, Godfrey" and "Modern Times." He remarks that some screen dramatizations of the current season were acclaimed greater than the successful stage plays which they reproduced.

On the list of current and forthcoming pictures which he refers to as of more than casual interest are: "Captains Courageous," based on Kipling's sea story, "Gone With the Wind," "The Prince and the Pauper," "Quality Street," "Arabian Nights," "Dead End," "Parnell" and "The Soldier and the Lady," founded on Jules Verne's spy novel, "Michael Strogoff."

Other motion picture entertainment with educational and cultural value, according to the report, is musical biography. The screen will be employed to record stories of Chopin, Beethoven and other masters.

Mr. Hays also calls attention to the coming production of cartoon subjects, headed by Walt Disney's "Snow White." Because of their universality, he describes animated cartoons as "the Esperanto of the screen."

Where Every Touch of Brush Is Final

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

St. Cullins, Cornwall

By Thomas Rowlandson, English (1756-1827). "Water-Color Drawing"; Forms Distinctly Set Down, but Generalized. Artist's Work Is Noted for Its Lively Quality

Workmen at Carrara

By John Singer Sargent, American (1856-1925). "Broad" Treatment, Leaving Much to Imagination of Observer. Color of Original Supplies Information Lacking in Reproduction

Water Color Painting

Learning to Enjoy Art
Sixth of 12 Articles

By Charles Fabens Kelley
Assistant Director, The Art Institute of Chicago

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The best painting done in America today is probably water color. The water-color exhibitions are much more interesting as a rule than the oil shows and the reason is not obscure. The type of picture done in water color seems to be much more in line with the sort of lives we are living in this strenuous post-war time; and there is no doubt, if we are to judge from the work itself, that the painters enjoy their water colors more than their oils.

Water color is a quick process. As practiced today, a water color may be the work of only a few minutes or, at most, a few hours, unless it is very large, and water colors are seldom large. It is difficult to make extensive changes in a water color after the work is well along, and this is quite different from painting in oils, where one can begin all over again, and frequently does so, every day or two. It therefore calls for directness, and directness means clear thinking.

Many painters use both oils and water color, as the spirit moves them, but their attitude toward their work is distinctly different in each case. It is possible, by extreme dilution, to use oil paint so the effect produced will seem like a water color and the reverse is also true.

Primarily, oil color is opaque, and water color is transparent. In each case, the color, as it comes from the tube (or pan) is as strong, and consequently as dark, as it can be made. If we wish a light blue or green, we mix the color with white if we are painting in oil, and with water if we are painting with water color. The dilution of the water color makes it transparent and allows the white paper to show through, which has the effect of lightening the color, giving a transparent lightness instead of an opaque one.

Light Tones From Paper

Thus the surface of a water color is very different in appearance from an oil, which has varnish in it. The oil painting looks glossy and the water color never does. In most oil paintings the canvas is entirely covered, and in most water colors the white paper is allowed to appear sometimes in very sizable patches. On account of its very transparence, then, we are apt to expect lighter tones in water colors than in oils, and this is usually the case.

While water color is generally a sort of shorthand process, it is not necessarily so, for the minutest details and the most careful modeling can be done with water color. Such work, however, is always done at a very small scale, like a miniature, on account of its great technical difficulties. Oil paint is much easier to control than water color, and there are really no accidents in the oil process; but water color, "unstable as water," is a whimsical medium and accidents frequently occur, often of an unpleasant nature. The skillful water color painter is one who may be said to know how, in current language, to "take advantage of the breaks" and turn an unpleasant accident into a happy one.

Another type of water color, called tempera, is not transparent but opaque, like oil, and the colors are lightened by mixing with white, just as with oil. Although we have called oil an opaque medium, there is still a certain amount of transparency in it on account of the varnish with which, in combination with oil, the pigment is ground.

This is not the case with tempera, which is absolutely opaque and has no translucency whatever. A tempera painting can never, therefore, have the richness of color of an oil painting, but it is easy for the layman to mistake a tempera for an oil until he gets accustomed to examining the brushwork, and then he will find that the oil colors seem to be stiffer and stand out in higher relief than do the tempera colors. This relief the painters call "impasto."

Water color is sometimes used merely to heighten the effect of a drawing. In this case it is often laid on in what we call washes, a quick and very wet application of a transparent coat of color, driven across the paper as fast as the brush can move it. As the paper varies in surface, and the little surface pits catch more or fewer of the particles of color, according to their depth, one can see how many possibilities lie in choosing the proper kind of paper for a special purpose. Fine details cannot be achieved on a very rough paper, and, as has been said before, details are generally left to the imagination, which is quite willing to supply them, and does so unconsciously.

Distance for Viewing

In studying paintings of any kind and trying to get the most out of them, it should be remembered that a painting has one particular distance from which it can be viewed to the best advantage, and that is the distance at which it may be seen as a whole in one glance. Thus a large painting must be viewed from a considerable distance and a small one from a very short distance.

An intelligent painter keeps this constantly in mind when he is at work and includes nothing in a large painting which will not "carry" the full distance from which the painting is to be viewed. Sometimes a careless painter paints a tiny picture with huge brushstrokes and this is very confusing. We say that the technique is "out of scale" with the size of the picture. It is like a man's clumsy attempt to repair a watch with a kit of automobile tools, and just as sensible.

There were many fine water colorists in eighteenth-century England, and the Englishmen have always maintained a noble water-color tradition. Today some of the most brilliant water colorists are Americans. John Singer Sargent, an American painter whose work is labeled "British School" in the galleries of London, was one of the most brilliant water colorists of the last 50 years; and had it not been for his work, many of our younger men would have lost a great inspiration.

Water color always appeals to the novice, because it is less messy to use than oils, but woe to the person who tries to make up a water color as he goes along. He must have a very definite idea of what he wishes to do before he starts, and that is why so many water colors are better than oils nowadays.

Canada's Drought Areas Seek Help From Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—While officials in the flooded areas of the United States are coping with the problem of carrying off the excessive flow of water, the drought areas in western Canada are hopeful that they will be successful in overcoming problems exactly opposite in nature—the retention of sufficient water to irrigate lands dry for years.

Under government supervision, nearly 1500 small irrigation projects were completed during the summer of 1936. These included dugouts, watering dams and similar works. It is estimated that as a result, about 5,000,000,000 gallons of water, which formerly drained away into the Gulf of Mexico or Hudson Bay, will be impounded in the future.

It is hoped that nearly every part of the dried out areas on the western provinces will benefit from the works completed last year, or which may be undertaken this year. About $1,250,000 was appropriated last year by the Dominion Government for this work.

Anagrams Ancient Game

Anagrams were known to the Greeks and the Romans and became popular throughout Europe in the middle ages.

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Illinois Resumes Enforcement Of An Old Wage Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 3—Although its minimum wage law is like that of New York, and not like that of the state of Washington, Illinois Department of Labor officials are resuming enforcement of it as a result of the Supreme Court decision upholding the latter act.

The Illinois act was passed in 1933, and provided for establishment of minimum wages for women on the basis both of cost of living and value of services rendered, as the New York law provided. When the court invalidated the New York law, the Illinois authorities therefore ceased all effort to enforce their own.

But the decision just rendered by the Supreme Court is construed by labor department authorities here to mean that the New York type act is now regarded as constitutional. The fact that the New York Legislature doesn't think so, and is in the process of putting through a new act on the Washington state model doesn't influence the Illinois authorities.

This is their position. The Supreme Court in its ruling of March 29, declared, in a five-to-four decision that the Adkins case decision of 1923, involving the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia, should be reversed.

If the 1923 interpretation of the law has been canceled, reason the Illinois officials, then both the New York law as well as the Washington law is valid. For the New York law was really less sweeping than the Washington law, these officials point out. It was designed to meet the objections of the judges against the District of Columbia law, which is summarized by these officials as being to the effect that the District of Columbia law took away property without due process because it did not take into consideration the value of services rendered. It required an employer to pay a certain amount of wages because it cost a worker so much to live, not because he was getting value for his money in excess of what he paid.

South Carolina Pool Of State Funds Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An outstanding recommendation of Gov. Olin D. Johnston in his annual message to the Legislature was the establishment of a pool of the State's funds with the State Treasury in the interest of economy and efficiency.

The provision in the finance bill stipulates that "the state treasurer, with the advice and approval of the state finance committee, is hereby auhorized and directed to consolidate into a general deposit account, all moneys, held by the state treasurer for the account of all state funds which, in the opinion of the state finance committee, may be properly consolidated."

Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Placing the Blame

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), New York: The lack of power in the Federal Government to enforce the National Labor Relations Act today, and not any weakness in existing law, is the root cause of the present economic warfare. Let the Federal Government have the power and the determination to enforce that law on a nation-wide scale, and we shall have on a nation-wide scale the methods of justice and peace.

Power

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) Washington: So far as the decisions upon important fundamental questions are concerned, Associate Justice Roberts today has just as much power as any Mussolini or any Hitler.

Mine Wages

Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D), Pennsylvania: It is hard for me to believe that democracy has reached its goal when we find men engaged in a major national industry earning as little as an average wage of $560 per year. That was the average earning of the coal miner in 1933.

Billion? Tush!

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D), Virginia: I do not believe that we shall ever again approximate the cost of government which we had a few years ago; so if any of us are so optimistic as to look forward to the day when we shall be back to a billion-dollar budget again, forget it.

Jobs Up, Wages Down

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma: While many of the men who were formerly unemployed now have jobs, they find that their living costs are going up but wages are still "sitting down," and these "sit-down" wages refuse to rise.

Simple Taxes

Representative Robert F. Rich (R) Pennsylvania: It is our duty to enact laws so that when the Treasury Department makes up an income-tax return in accordance therewith the people back home may understand how to make out the return without being surrounded by a lot of government officials to assist in doing something that the average intelligent citizen should be able to do himself.

Tower Views

by Clearway

(Continued From Page 1)

or less limited . . . We must listen attentively to the voice of the masses." The phrases came from an earlier speech of Stalin to the party membership, just now released to the public. The fulsome flattery which has festooned every Soviet pronouncement—on subjects ranging from tractors to arctic exploration—was summarily banned. Henceforth the leaders are to present themselves not as ikons to the people, to be worshiped, but as attentive servants, welcoming criticism. The speech was received in Moscow as "a new standard of tolerance" and a relaxation of party dictatorship, in line with the new Soviet trend toward democracy.

¶ **In the same speech,** Stalin continued: Domestic enemies of the present Government, Trotzkyites, etc., "have become simply an unprincipled and ideal-less band of professional wreckers, diversionists, spies and murderers. It is quite clear that these gentlemen should be destroyed, exterminated mercilessly as enemies of the working class and enemies of our country. This is clear and does not demand further interpretation."

¶ **For those who** sought to add up these Stalin pronouncements and make sense, Pravda offered certain official facts: Industrial production has slumped to a degree which is "alarming." Trotzkyites, German and Japanese spies were largely held responsible. Some observers hinted at faulty central planning. The Soviet leadership has shaken up the personnel in high departments, and summarily ordered a 20 per cent increase in all areas of production for this year.

¶ **The French military** issued this statement: according to their advices, the number of Italians killed in the one battle of Brihuega, north of Guadalajara in Spain, far exceed the total Italian loss in the Ethiopian War.

¶ **The measure** of that Loyalist victory, and the consequent upsurge of Loyalist morale, led the New York Times eye-witness observer, Herbert L. Matthews, to summarize Thursday: "On land, in the air, and at sea, the Spanish Government is on the offensive and successfully so. The psychology of the conflict changed with the victory on the Guadalajara front. And while certain events may cause it to change again, . . . at present the tide of war is turned against the insurgents." In consequence, Rome announced that Italy would strictly adhere to the ban on fresh volunteers. And the Monitor's London bureau reported the best informed opinion inclined to expect Premier Mussolini to get out while the getting is good. The Spanish border patrol is tightening and there is evidence that Germany will no longer support further intervention.

¶ **A bold step toward** eventual self-government for the sub-continent of India was taken this week, as eleven provincial governments started on their careers. The boldness came in the fact that Britain risked conceding gradualism, in the face of a formidable organized impatience from Gandhi, the Congress Party, and others, who were ready to snatch from a little concession far greater measures of independence. In five of these local governments, Britain managed to help co-operating groups to coalesce into majorities. In the others, where the independence groups refused to take office, minority governments were somehow mustered.

¶ **As the long,** uncertain shadow of the Supreme Court lengthened over the Wagner Act, that law was suddenly heard to speak for itself: In 18 months, the National Labor Relations Board said, 101 threatened strikes have been averted by the operation of this law. Some 30,000 workers were affected.

¶ **William Green,** head of the A. F. of L., openly denounced the sit-down this week, and Senator Wagner countered that employer tactics justified it. Yet it was notable that when John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers struck for one day, before winning $85,000,000 in wage increases, they did not sit down—they merely stayed out of the pits. Meanwhile, a bipartisan drive started in Congress to smoke out President Roosevelt on the issue, and to commit the Government to disapproval of the technique. And in Michigan, C. I. O. leaders struggled to dissuade their impatient members from continuing the wave of sit-downs which broke out in General Motors plants this week, against the union's pledge to the Corporation. For at least this one week, the sit-down clearly was on the defensive and losing ground, after having taken many important C. I. O. objectives by siege.

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Alaska Legislature Meets To Consider Social Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska, April 3—The regular session of the Thirteenth Alaska Legislature, which recently adjourned, passed 161 measures—80 laws, 67 memorials, and 14 resolutions—during its regular 60-day session with only three of these vetoed by the governor. The Legislature is now holding its first extraordinary session to consider social security legislation.

The high lights of the regular term were the gold tax bill, entered by Senator M. E. S. Brunelle; education; the ever-new-old fish trap controversy; liquor control; industrial accident; bonded indebtedness; aviation fields; roads; trails and, as always, appropriations.

Facing a biennium which requires greater appropriations for the maintenance of territorial institutions than hitherto, besides being confronted with social security, the members of the Legislature were compelled to seek new avenues for revenue. This centered attention upon gold, which, next to fishing, is Alaska's leading industry.

Until 1935 mines, because of the territorial policy of encouraging mining, went tax free. The twelfth session levied a tax on net incomes from gold mines, which still left the burden of taxation upon the fisheries, and which meant that fisheries were even then paying approximately 75 per cent of the taxes. Consequently, with gold on the increase, in both market price and productivity, the Legislature turned to this industry for surcease and levied a 3 per cent gross tax on all platinum properties producing a gross income of over $10,000, and a graduating tax on all other minerals.

Expected to Raise $600,000

This legislation attracted a great deal of interest and was protested by some of the large mining companies operating in the Territory. One of the major objections was that it would burden all mining to such an extent that it might even cause discontinuance of operations by the larger companies who employed the most men. But perhaps the most noteworthy remark on this subject was made by J. D. Harlan, of the Hammond Consolidated Company, when he said:

"If you must have revenue and tax us, we will pay it uncomplainingly, but go as easy as you can on us." It is estimated that this measure alone will raise for Alaska more than $600,000 annually.

Liquor, as usual, came in for its swirl in the legislative arena. First came a bill by J. P. Anderson of Ketchekan in the House setting up a Territorial controled plan similar to the one now in operation in British Columbia, with a privilege of local option. Next appeared a wholesale and retail dispensary proposition, introduced by J. H. McCutcheon, with a high license clause, which was referred to by many as the saloon bill. It, too, fell by a small volley of legislative nays.

Last of all, Senator Victor C. Rivers presented a bill which primarily followed the present Liquor Control Board System and met with approval after a hot battle in both houses. Its aim was to strengthen the requirements relative to the granting of licenses—thus attempting to eliminate the major cause of complaint.

The bill requires the consent of the majority of citizens 21 years of age and over who live in communities outside of incorporated towns in order to establish a liquor store.

Education Suffers Blow

But within corporate city limits the applicant must have references, in lieu of a majority consent, and give assurance of the desirability of such an establishment upon the proposed premises. This, it is stated, must be presented to the city clerk and council, and if they fail to act upon it within a specified time, the 60 per cent refund allowed such incorporated towns must be forfeited to the Territory.

Education, too, came in for some rough handling. Acting under the Territorial Board of Education, vocational training was voted to be discontinued at the end of the fiscal year. The objection made to it was that at the present time the distances were so great, settlements so sparsely populated, attendance so small, that it didn't warrant the cost of maintenance, which included a supervisor, along with his clerical and traveling expenses.

Also the bus system of conveying children into school from rural communities and homes, operated by the Territory, was discontinued. The argument presented was that it was the parent's responsibility to see that their children got to school each day. Thus greatly diminished is the power to compel attendance of school-age children from rural communities.

On the other hand, the University of Alaska received approximately $300,000 for a power plant and buildings. Senator O. D. Cochrane refused to vote on this issue not on the ground that he was opposing the bill as a needed project of the university, but because he said he felt that the money thus appropriated would come from funds needed for social security, including the adequate care of aged, indigent persons, and dependent children.

Compensation Bill Loses

The workmen's compensation bill, which was an attempt to equalify the indemnity fees for the laboring men, was defeated after lengthy arguments.

But other successful measures were memorials supporting the Dimond indebted bill, now before Congress; urging a necessity of a treaty between the United States, Russia and Japan relative to the fishing in the North Pacific; and establishment through appropriations of aviation landing fields and the construction of roads, bridges, and trails in different parts of the Territory.

Measures failing were bills to create a fund for the construction of an aged woman's home; one which would have required an interval of three days between the issuing of a marriage license and the final martial rites—intended, according to its author, Mrs. Nell Scott, "to prevent rum marriages"; defeat in the Senate of Representative J. P. Anderson's (D) bill providing a complete sanitation code for Alaska; making a representative's term of office four years instead of two; a bill to make the Office of Education elective instead of appointive; and the changing of the present election date from September to October.

Three Items Vetoed

The appropriation for this biennium calls for $2,651,930. Three items coming under these provisions were vetoed by Gov. John W. Troy. They were the bills setting up a criminal bureau under the direction of the Attorney General's office; subsidizing radio stations at Ketchikan and Anchorage; and shipping between Kotzebue and St. Michael in the Bering Sea.

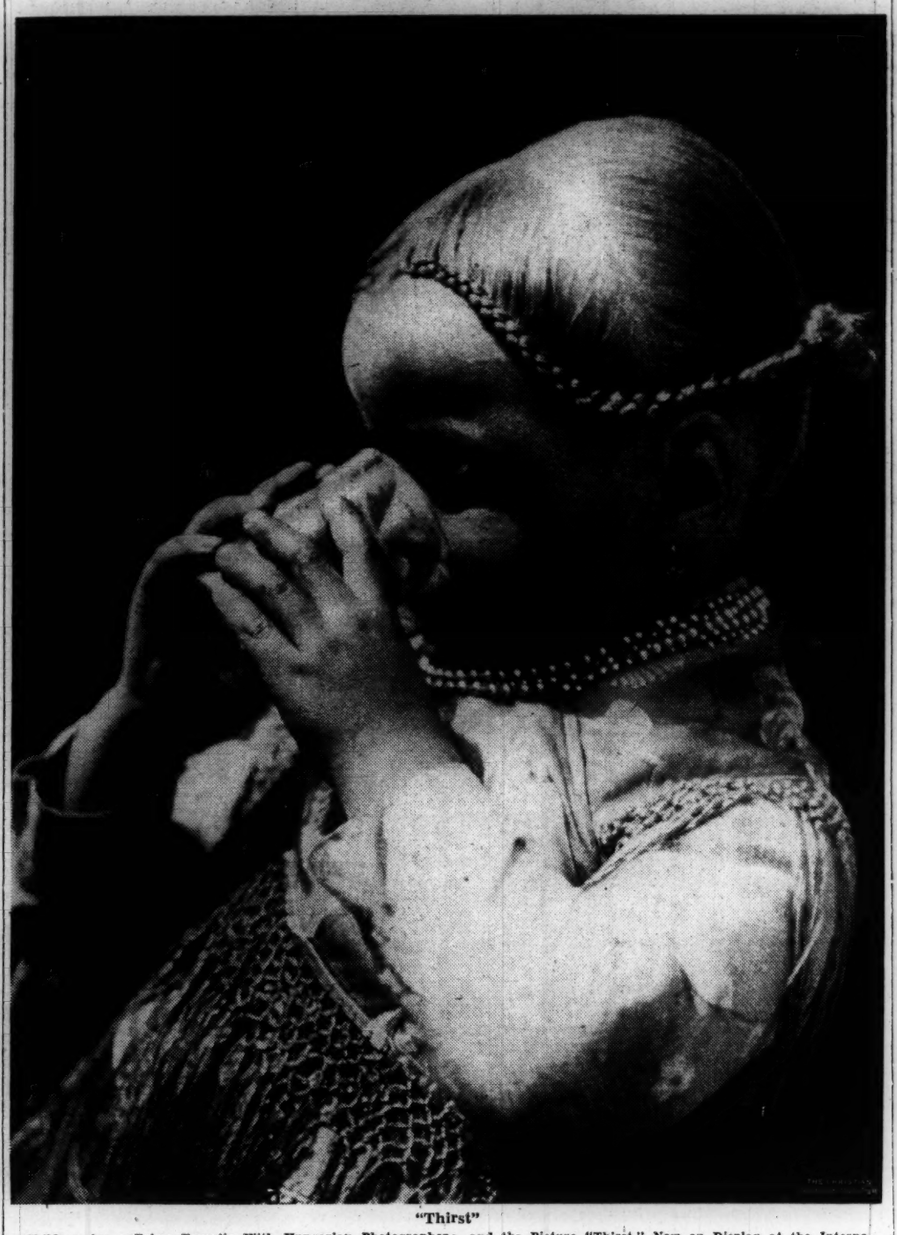
Governor Troy gave as his reasons that first, the criminal bureau was unnecessary, because it would merely be a duplication of work now already carried on under the Department of Justice in the Territory.

So far as the subsidies were concerned, he did not "believe in them as a matter of principle," and also there was no urgent need for them at this time. He contended that the two stations were now or should be able to take care of themselves, and so far as the transportation matter was concerned, he pointed out that such an adventure had been attempted once before and found not to be feasible.

Thus, along with the elimination of the school bus, and vocational education, the Territory threw back into its fund approximately $150,000.

All the acts passed by the Territorial Legislature must be accepted by Congress before becoming effective.

Her Braid a Diadem



"Thirst"

Children Are a Prime Favorite With Hungarian Photographers, and the Picture "Thirst," Now on Display at the International Exhibition Sponsored by the Pictorial Photographers of America at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, Is Characteristic Both of the "Model" and the Typical Treatment of This Subject. Jeno Deukstein of Hungary Is the Photographer of This the Second of Three Chosen by the Monitor for Publication

Armies in Spain Press Drives For Control of Basque Sector

BILBAO, Spain, April 3 (AP)—Government Basques fought their way to the top of a 4600-foot mountain peak today in what their commanders asserted was a successful attempt to halt an insurgent drive on Bilbao from the south.

VITORIA, Spain, April 3 (AP)—Insurgents reported the capture of four strategic mountain peaks from Government defenders of the Basque country yesterday in a swift offensive that carried them to points within 20 miles of Bilbao.

The four Cantabrian mountain peaks reported captured lie to the south and southeast of Bilbao. They are Mounts Gorbea, San Adrian, Currecuta and Murumendi.

Reports here said that the insurgents had occupied new, but unnamed, positions on the Guadalajara front northeast of Madrid. Far to the south, insurgents under Gen. Gueipo de Llano were reported to have stopped a Government attempt to break the siege of Pozoblanco, gateway to rich mining areas of Ciudad Real province.

ANDUJAR, Spain, April 3 (AP)—Government troops splashed through rain and mud today on the Cordoba front in southern Spain, seeking to attack the insurgent army from two sides.

Their commanders hoped to execute one of the most decisive drives of the civil war in the tumbled terrain northwest of Cordoba, the provincial capital.

Rain kept airplanes grounded yesterday, but the militiamen pushed doggedly ahead. Reports from the front said that the main body of one column had advanced nearly five miles closer to Villaharta, occupying Buenavista mountain, while the advance guard was within four and a half miles of the town at dawn today.

VALENCIA, Spain, April 3 (AP)—The Spanish Government issued a statement today declaring that large quantities of poison gas were being loaded at Hamburg, Ger., for shipment to insurgents. The Government declared that its information came from "official sources."

BERLIN, April 3 (AP)—A German Government spokesman said today that a statement from the Spanish Government at Valencia regarding purported poison gas shipments to insurgents from Hamburg was "too ridiculous to deny."

Surprise Trains for Austrians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—"Surprise Trains," or "Trains into the Blue," have become very popular in Austria. This is due largely to the ingenuity of the travel bureaus which keep devising something new for their passengers.

The destination of such excursions is kept secret until the last, and is always reached by some baffling, round-about way.

An interesting surprise was experienced on one of these trips by a farmer from near the city of Krems on the Danube, not far from Vienna. This gentleman had never traveled far from home, and so after learning about the famous "Surprise Trains" decided to begin seeing the world. He drove down to Vienna one Saturday and engaged a place for the Sunday trip.

With much enthusiasm he boarded the train and soon found himself among interesting companions. He was so engrossed, indeed, that he paid little attention to the passing scenery. But when the train slowed down he eagerly looked out to see the surprise land and had the greatest surprise of his life. He had come to Krems—his home town!

On another surprise train an elderly couple had a surprising experience. After finding seats and getting settled, the husband went on a reconnoitering trip into the next car, shortly after which the train pulled out, half in one direction and half in the other; wife going north, husband south! They had to make the best of the situation. There was another surprise in store when both trains arrived at the same destination.

Fingerprinting of Autoists Is Favored in Many States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 3—A trend of opinion in favor of fingerprinting all motor vehicle drivers is reported by the Council of State Governments here.

In a recent poll, commissioners of 14 states expressed themselves in favor of fingerprinting every private motorist, truck driver and taxicab chauffeur. Five states gave approval with qualifications and exceptions. Nine others were reluctant about using this method of identification. Florida's commissioner disapproved of "making suspected criminals of all motorcar drivers." Others, however, held that it would be a great aid to identification of persons and would be no burden on the innocent.

Moscow Reveals Japanese as 'Mr. H.' Of Treason Trial

MOSCOW, April 3 (AP)—A Japanese official described by defendants in Moscow's January treason trial as an agent plotting the wartime wrecking of the Soviet railway system has left Moscow, and with his departure sensational portions of the trial testimony became public.

He is S. Hiroshima, authority on transportation, who has been attached to the Japanese Embassy here the last five years. He was identified as the mysterious "Mr. H." of the treason trial.

Of the 13 Russians executed as a result of that trial, at least three went to their deaths because they confessed to participation in wrecking activities inspired by Mr. Hiroshima.

Because of his diplomatic status the Soviet Government took no action against Mr. Hiroshima and made every effort to prevent his being definitely named in the trial testimony.

During the trial "Mr. H." was described by defendants as a sinister plotter who suggested contaminating Soviet army troop trains, supply depots and hospitals with disease germs in the event of a Russo-Japanese war.

Mr. Hiroshima has been transferred to the Japanese Legation at Warsaw. He left in company with Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet, who is going for a brief vacation in Berlin, Paris and London.

Officials expressed belief that an obstacle to better Soviet-Japanese relations had been removed.

'What-Is-It' Fish Caught By Yale Research Ship

MOBILE, Ala., April 3 (AP)—The Woods Hole-Yale marine expedition's ketch Atlantis was back in port yesterday with a "what-is-it?" in its catch of deep-sea denizens, but no success in its quest for the winter habitat of shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico. "So far as I know," Dr. A. E. Parr, research director of the expedition, said, "there is no fish known to science that fits the description if this curiosity."

Geranium red in color, the fish has a fleshlike body with scales so small they are visible only under a microscope. About eight inches long and weighing about a pound and a half, the fish has not teeth, an undershot jaw, a triangular-shaped head, and a small tail. It was caught at a depth of 3000 feet, about 200 miles southeast of Galveston. Other specimens brought in by the Atlantis included a fish with saberlike teeth resembling a shark's, a fish with a luminous "electric eye," a hatchet fish and a finger fish with digits to cling to seaweed.

Pretoria Prohibits Alien Politics In Southwest Africa

PRETORIA, S. Af., April 3 (Canadian Press)—The South African Government extended a three-year drive to suppress nationalist movements in the former German colony of Southwest Africa today by outlawing alien political organizations.

The new decree prohibits all but British subjects from participating in public bodies and political groups.

The Administrator of the territory was empowered to declare any group of persons a public body and any associations of persons a political organization.

Allegiance to King George

Expulsion from the country and fines or imprisonment are provided for aliens violating the new law by swearing allegiance to any other ruler than King George VI or any government other than the Union of South Africa.

Southwest Africa was annexed by Germany in 1884 and surrendered to South African forces in 1915. The territory now is administered under mandate by the Union of South Africa. German influence asserted itself after Adolf Hitler's rise to power in 1933. Subsequently, the German party demanded immediate franchise for German immigrants, the use of German language in the schools and vigorously opposed incorporation of the territory as a province of the Union.

Two Leaders Expelled

In July, 1934, the Hitler Youth Movement in Southwest Africa was declared illegal. Police raided National Socialist headquarters and found documents said to prove that the movement was militaristic and subversive to good order.

Its leader, Captain von Losnitzer, and his successor, Major Weigel, were expelled from the country.

Later, a royal commission was named to consider taking the territory into the Union, but no further action has been taken.

University Head Urges Educators To Praise America

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 3 (AP)—Dr. George W. Rightmire, president of Ohio State University, urged educators last night to emphasize the American form of democratic government as being superior.

"There is much in our government and society that we believe in on this side of the ocean; why hesitate to affirm it and to make of it a principle of life and action?" he asked.

Dr. Rightmire suggested teaching democracy "as we teach economics or physiology." He addressed the convention of the Ohio College Association.

Instead of merely letting students take it or leave it, he advocated that "we say that democracy is best and inculcate a determination to uphold it."

While other forms of government such as those of Mussolini, Stalin, and Hitler must be considered, Dr. Rightmire said: "There is a concerted cry that the educational program must make democracy a major objective." Today both State and Federal Governments are in every man's pockets and in every man's business."

Civic Opera Announces Philadelphia Offerings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 3—Continuing a successful season the Civic Grand Opera Company of Philadelphia will represent the only performance in Philadelphia this spring of "Tristan und Isolde" in the Academy of Music on April 6.

Goeta Ljungberg has been engaged to sing the role of Isolde, and Arthur Gerry, American tenor who has lately been working with the Milan and Turin operas will sing Tristan's role. The final offering of the organization will be "Tosca," which is scheduled for April 20.

Military Alliance With Paris Postponed by Little Entente

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, April 3—The main decision of the conference of the Permanent Council of the Little Entente, which has just ended here after four short sittings, seems to have been that "one half a friend is better than none."

The Foreign Ministers of Yugoslavia, Roumania and Czechoslovakia—respectively Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Victor Antonescu and Dr. Kamil Krofta—reasserted that the Little Entente is more strongly united than ever. And the outcome of the discussions has been rejection of a more definite military alliance with the Little Entente States, which is desired by France.

The Little Entente States, it appeared, are not ready to accept new engagements and the three ministers expressly said that they wished to keep out of any crusade of ideas such as that between Communism and Fascism. The Little Entente wants good relations with both dictators and democrats as long as they preserve the peace.

Eleven-Point Communiqué

The communiqué contains 11 points, most of which repeat the decisions contained in former communiqués.

The ministers also reaffirmed their loyalty to the League of Nations, reemphasized their own complete unity of views, advocated collective security, welcomed a new Locarno that would include all of Europe, and stated their willingness for further international co-operation on the basis of the Little Entente pact. They point out their neutrality towards Spain and rather dryly assert that Yugoslavia's new treaties do not affect Little Entente ties.

Hint to Yugoslavs

After Dr. Krofta, who is this year's president of the Little Entente Council, read his official communication, Mr. Antonescu also read a statement wherein, while approving Yugoslavia's new pact, he also expressed the hope that Yugoslavia would not make any more of them.

"Our great task," the Roumanian Foreign Minister said, is to deepen and intensify the unity and cohesion within the Little Entente itself."

Rapidly moving international developments, meanwhile, seem to be forming a situation beyond the scope of this alliance, but its three members still cling to whatever help it may give. Or as a Belgrade diplomat said: "The Little Entente may be only the soup and not the whole dinner, but the soup is important and we want to keep it warm."

Department Moves

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Interior Department began today a 40-day move into its spacious new building. Fifty thousand man-hours of labor will be needed to transfer 100,000 desks, chairs, and other major pieces of equipment.

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Sit-Down Hits Ford Plant In Dispute Over Layoffs

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3 (AP)—Several hundred workers, protesting what they called discrimination in selection of men to be laid off, closed the Ford assembly plant here with a sit-down strike yesterday in the first blow at the Ford organization in the current series of automotive strikes.

The men said they were members of a newly-formed local of the United Automobile Workers of America, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Estimates of the number of men in the plant varied from a police report of "more than 600" to a claim of 1400 by Homer A. Kelley, who identified himself as a union committeeman.

Jack Swift, president of the Chevrolet-Fisher local of the U. A. W. A., said Ed Hall, second international vice-president of the union, would arrive late tonight to negotiate for the strikers.

The strike was called at 3:15 p. m. yesterday, when the second group of men to leave the plant for the week end received layoff slips with their pay envelopes. As word of the layoff spread among workers, the men sat down at their jobs.

Mr. Kelley said the layoff was applied to many employees who had been on the job five to 24 years, while recent employees were being retained.

He said that as soon as the strike was called the union committee of 18 met with H. O. Doss, plant manager, and Joseph Bush, superintendent, and asked that seniority be applied in the layoffs.

"Both Mr. Doss and Mr. Bush refused to agree," Mr. Kelley said.

Mr. Kelley said men who had left before the strike was called were returning to the plant last night, and asserted that non-union men in the building were signing union cards "as fast as they can make them out."

"If the company will put the old men back to work and lay the new men off we'll call off the strike," Mr. Kelley said. "We don't have any complaint about a seasonal layoff. Heretofore they have laid off the new men first."

Ford Is Leader in Fight For Open Shop in Industry

DETROIT, April 3 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company, oldest of the "Big Three" of American automobile producers, always has been insistent upon maintaining an open shop in the motorcar industry.

It has opposed unionization of workers, it opposed the NRA, and it claims to pay the highest wages of any automobile manufacturer.

Henry Ford startled the business world in 1914 when he announced the establishment of a $5 minimum daily wage for his workers. The figure has advanced since until it now is reported to be near $7.

In announcing the new rate 23 years ago, Ford said it was "an act of social justice" to provide a living wage for automobile workers.

The company cites its claim that it is paving the highest wages in the industry as an argument that its employees need no union.

"We do not propose to turn industry over to labor unions," Mr. Ford said in explaining his opposition to the NRA in 1934-35. He said the NRA could do nothing for his workers that he couldn't do; that he could do more for them than the NRA possibly could.

Strike Sentiment Seen on Wane By Auto Union Head

FLINT, Mich., April 3 (AP)—Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, who came to Flint to pacify striking Chevrolet Motor Company employees, said today that strike sentiment was subsiding among union members.

"Our members are beginning to realize that this kind of a procedure is not only harmful to the corporation but also is detrimental to their own organization," he said.

"We look toward the future with hope and confidence for an amicable relationship with the corporation, based upon real collective bargaining."

The several hundred sit-down strikers who occupied the Chevrolet plant after a strike, unauthorized by international officers, was called Thursday, marched out last night.

A conference of union officials with Arnold Lenz, manager of Chevrolet operations in this area, on grievances that caused the strike began this morning. Mr. Martin said it seems "absolutely certain" that Chevrolet operations would resume Monday morning.

Resume Conferences

Mr. Martin expected to leave at noon for Lansing, for a resumption of conferences between Walter P. Chrysler and John L. Lewis on settlement of the Chrysler Corporation strike.

Commenting on reports that he planned a "purge" of Communists and radicals within the U. A. W. A., Mr. Martin declared that "there are only a few Communists within our organization. The labor situation," he added, "always has been in the hands of the union itself."

"I don't believe there are twenty-five active members of the Communist party among our 300,000 members," he said. "We are not Communists and we never will be, and we shan't become severely exercised by the fact that twenty-five of our number are Communists.

"The union is an economic organization, and not political.

Comments on Contracts

"It has been quite obvious from the beginning that certain plant managers and even high officials of General Motors accepted the agreement with their fingers crossed, so to speak, with an idea of evading real collective bargaining if they could do so.

"Practically all of Alfred P. Sloan's statements to employees of General Motors have smacked of a desire to minimize the contract and leave the impression that the corporation has not made an agreement of any consequence with the union."

Mr. Martin added that "the surprising and gratifying thing is that the men accept the leadership of the international union with such discipline and co-operation."

Ford Motor Company officials professed to have no knowledge of the strike that closed its assembly plant at Kansas City late yesterday. Ford became the third of the "big three" automobile producers to be affected by U. A. W. A. sit-downs.

Approximately 130,000 wage-earners of these and other automotive firms were idle, but other strike settlements will return nearly 15,000 of them to work the first of next week. This figure is only 5000 less than the highest number made idle during the 44-day General Motors strike at the start of the year.

A sit-down strike at the Hudson Motor Car Company's Detroit plants has kept 10,000 workers idle since March 8, the day the Chrysler strike began. No negotiations were scheduled.

Reo Peace in Prospect

A two-man mediation board seeking a formula to solve the 23-day-old sit-down at the Reo Motor Car Company's truck factory in Lansing indicated that it was ready to submit its recommendations today to the full body of conferees. The strike threw 2200 men out of work.

The Graham-Paige Motors Corporation announced at Detroit last night that it has completed several weeks of "friendly" negotiations with the U. A. W. A. and signed an agreement. It provided for an eight-hour day and 40-hour week, with time and a half for overtime; minimum hourly rates of 75 cents for men and 65 cents for women, and recognition of the union as the collective bargaining agent of its membership.

Naturalist of the Catskills

By a Staff Artist

John Burroughs

American Poet and Naturalist Whose Centennial Was Observed at College Ceremony and by a Visit to Woodchuck Lodge, His Former Home

Woodchuck Lodge Exercises Mark Burroughs Centennial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ONEONTA, N. Y., April 3—Friends and admirers of John Burroughs assembled at Hartwick College here today to pay homage to the American poet and naturalist on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth on a farm near Roxbury, N. Y., in the Catskills. Later in the day hundreds of guests was to travel by automobile to visit Woodchuck Lodge, the Burroughs homestead.

Chief among the centenary exercises was an address by Dr. Clyde Fisher, curator of Hayden Planetarium at the American Museum of Natural History, and president of the John Burroughs Memorial Association.

Memorial Collection

Dr. Fisher was to present to the museum a collection of Burroughs memorabilia, which will henceforth have a permanent place in the institution's New York building. The collection contains first editions of Burroughs' writings, cooking utensils, many of which the naturalist made himself; clothing, photographs and a bust of Burroughs in carrara marble by C. S. Pietro.

The chairman of the John Burroughs Centennial Committee here was Col. James T. Loree, vice-president and general manager of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, who arranged special trains to bring visitors from Albany, N. Y., for ceremonies at Hartwick College.

Meanwhile, Boy Scouts throughout America met to observe the anniversary of the birth of the naturalist of the Hudson highlands. Their celebration reached its crescendo in New York City, where 17 districts of the Manhattan Scout Council sent representatives to place a laurel wreath on the marble bust of Burroughs in the Hall of Birds at the American Museum of Natural History.

Burroughs was born April 3, 1857, in a country home at the foot of Old Chump, in the mountainous region near here. He began his education in a country school called "The Stone Jug" before he was five years old, walking more than a mile each day to and from classes. Later he went to another school.

Much of Burroughs' information was acquired at first-hand from field and forest studies, for there were few books on natural science available to him in his youth. His tireless interest in all aspects of nature later was reflected in the 27 volumes recorded among Burroughs' works.

Returned After Travels

After passing 17 years at his boyhood home, Burroughs left the Catskills to go to Washington, D. C., and elsewhere. He traveled widely, making many friends, but later returned to Roxbury and the old homestead. It was, he said, "the only real home I ever had; elsewhere I have been only a camper for a night."

Continuing interest in Burroughs and his work has increased the number of visitors to Woodchuck Lodge. Last year 4000 persons climbed into the mountains to see the little cottage.

WPA Sit-Down Strikers Get Suspended Sentences

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Thirty-four WPA sit-down strikers were characterized by a magistrate as "misguided" and given suspended sentences for disorderly conduct today as the white collar workers' strike against pay and staff cuts went into its fourth day.

The Architectural and Engineering Guild, American Federation of Labor affiliate, joined forces with the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, original sponsors of the strike, and together they claimed 5000 persons were out. WPA officials set the strikers' number at about 350.

Governor Settles Minnesota Strikes After Day of Riots

ALBERT LEA, Minn., April 3 (AP)—An agreement was reached today ending the strike of the American Gas Machine Company here after a day of rioting in which four persons were injured.

Signed by Gov. Elmer Benson, Russell Hanson, president of the company, and Peter Lauritsen, president of Local 2, Independent Union of All Workers, the compact provides recognition of the union as sole bargaining agency "in the event the workers receive a charter from a national labor organization within 60 days."

A secret election will be conducted under supervision of the governor, with a majority vote to determine "with which national organization they will affiliate."

The company agrees to "dismiss all legal proceedings" arising from the strike and "to recommend dismissal of the charges against Floyd Heilman," union strike leader whom Sheriff Helmer Myre arrested yesterday with 53 others.

Firm to Rehire Strikers

The company agreed to rehire all men on the pay rolls at the time of the strike without discrimination, and promised to reopen the plant immediately.

A truce whereby union officials agreed not to enter the plant or conduct demonstrations and company officials said they would not reopen marked the first step of the all-night arbitration meeting in which the Governor acted as mediator.

The peace conference came on the heels of Governor Benson's statement condemning what he called a "brutal assault" on peaceful pickets.

He leveled his criticism at Sheriff Myre and 150 deputies who clashed with pickets and directed a tear-gas attack at headquarters of the Independent Union of All Workers.

Governor Assails Sheriff

The Governor said the "brutal assault upon peaceful pickets, led by the sheriff, was an outrage," adding that the right to picket was "as fundamental as the right of free speech . . . the opinion of any judge notwithstanding to the contrary."

Fifty-four strikers and sympathizers arrested by Sheriff Myre without charge were freed at the suggestion of the Governor, who said "loss of human life" would have been inevitable had they not been released. Those arrested were ordered to appear in court Monday.

Unionists entrenched in their headquarters threw flaming blankets and boiling water from windows at the deputies. The latter brought tear gas and clubs into play.

Angered by the arrests, a crowd of several hundred persons later threatened a jail delivery but instead turned upon the plant. En route, a police car was pushed into a river, another was burned and several automobiles were upset in the streets.

At the plant the crowd threw rocks and other missiles through windows and drove non-striking workers to upper floors. The company management estimated damage to the plant at $15,000.

Hershey Company Demands Strikers Evacuate Factory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Penna., April 3—Negotiations to mediate a sit-down strike which has halted operations at the Hershey chocolate factory here have failed following a five-hour conference between Committee for Industrial Organization officials and company executives.

"The negotiations were broken off until the men get out of the plant," said William F. R. Murrie, president of the chocolate company.

Approximately 400 men occupied the factory last night, and no settlement was in sight today. No other conference has been called.

"We are not going to quit until we win," said Russell Behman, president of the United Chocolate Workers' Union.

Committee for Industrial Organization leaders are concentrating on the Hershey plant as the first step in a drive to organize the chocolate industry. They said they had signed up 2100 of the Hershey workers.

Through an agreement with the union, one section of the factory, where thousands of pounds of milk was being processed for the chocolate products, was permitted to remain in operation. Due to the perishable quality of the product, the Hershey plant operates continuously. The employees work in three shifts.

Workers' Earnings Show New Increase

By the Associated Press

New York, April 3

Weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries averaged $26.64 in February, compared with $23.14 in February last year, the National Industrial Conference Board announced yesterday. The January figure was $26.11 and the 1929 average was $28.55.

"Because of declines in living costs, real weekly earnings in February were 7.1 per cent above the average for 1929," said the board, a private research organization financed chiefly by corporations.

Total workers employed, the board reported, increased 2 per cent over January and 15.8 per cent over the comparable 1936 month and were only 1.3 per cent lower than the average employed in 25 industries in 1929.

Coal Shutdown Is Settled As Miners Win Pay Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—There was peace in the nation's bituminous coal fields today with 400,000 miners in a dozen states rejoicing in a new two-year contract that means an $85,000,000 a year wage increase.

The month of parleys between the two sides to the bargain brought another far-reaching result—the signing of the agreement transforming the 16-member negotiating committee into a commission to study technological developments which have left a wake of unemployment in this industry.

The wage betterments, involving differences that brought a stoppage of work in the soft coal pits yesterday, with the operators at odds with themselves over the compromise their delegates had worked out with union spokesmen, bring increases to all categories of mine employees and for the first time in the history of the industry include a provision for time and a half for overtime work.

The consumer will pay at the rate of 25 cents a ton for the increase of 50 cents in the basic daily wage rate, which makes the minimum pay $6 in the north and $5.60 in the south effecting 30 per cent of the mine workers; 75 cents for the 15 per cent who do the loading by machine, and from 55 cents to $1 a day for the remaining 55 per cent employed on a piece-work scale.

While the mine workers abandoned a whole group of major demands with which their representatives entered the conferences a month ago, including the 30, instead of the prevailing 35-hour week; two weeks' vacation with pay and a 200 days' work a year guarantee, there was no disguising the exultation with which they surveyed their gains when the huge committee of the whole heard the new terms summed up at the Park Central Hotel here late yesterday afternoon.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Charles O'Neill, himself a one-time miner, but now president of the United Eastern Coal Sales Corporation, whose signature to the contract completed the parley, joined in voicing satisfaction over the agreement.

Mr. O'Neill defined the agreement as "conservative" and said he was in accord with Mr. Lewis in being satisfied with it.

"There was some objection on the part of certain operators to the feature allowing time and one half for overtime," he continued, "but this was adjusted."

"The contract will mean an increase of $85,000,000 annually to the miners and will put them in the forefront of the wage groups of the country. It will also mean a price increase of at least 25 cents a ton but we feel that present economic conditions justify this."

The joint body set up to study the effects of latter-day mechanization of the industry will be known as the Mechanized Mining Commission. It is to begin its two year study by June 1 and is instructed to report to the Appalachian Wage Conference of 1929 on "the problems arising from mechanization of bituminous coal production by the use of conveyors and mobile loading machines, including the problem of displacement of employees."

Authorized to take testimony, receive briefs and reports and generally collect the information jointly agreed upon as relevant to its duties, the members must pay their own expenses, with union and operators sharing other costs attendant upon the fact-finding.

The eight members of the new body are: For the operators, Mr. O'Neill, M. L. Garvey, J. D. A. Morrow, L. T. Putnam, D. A. Reed, W. L. Robinson, P. C. Thomas and L. E. Woods; for the union, Mr. Lewis, Philip Murray, Thomas Kennedy, Van A. Bittner, Samuel Caddy, P. T. Fagan, James Mark and John Owen.

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Spring in the Highlands

I LEFT London on a cold March afternoon, when the dust drove dry on the hard wind over the paving-stones and the sky was bleak with formless cloud. The daffodils, I remember, were promising in the parks and gardens. Crocuses were brave, but chilly points of color in the brown earth. Spring, just the same, seemed an endless time away.

It was all rather depressing and unlovely. The world was green and gray, where one half-expected to be dazzled by the breaking of the new season. The Great North Road ran into a countryside which became grayer, greener, harder. No daffodils promised in North Yorkshire. Buds had to be sought for. Snow in sheets lay over the Pennines. Above the snow hung the same drab skies. The wind over Bowes Moor was knife-edged. It whistled through the windows of the car. It teased the hairy tussock grass, laying it flat, until it shone, glossy, beneath the pale white sun-ray which gleamed for a few brief moments over Cross Fell. This wind came out of the north, blowing straight down the spine of England. One felt that nothing could ever break through the hard, dun crust of staying winter.

JUST FOUR-AND-TWENTY HOURS after leaving London I stepped bare-headed and without an overcoat from the car, where it stood on the great moor of Rannoch in the Scottish Highlands.

There is a quality in Highland air, a peculiar softness and richness which takes no account of the seasons. Today, actually, it was warm. The sun was high in an enormous dome, deep blue and hard as porcelain. The peaks stand far back from Rannoch Moor, serene and gigantic. Today they were icy with snow, tremendously aloof, staring down on the boggy wastes of the moor, on the dark lochans where stunted trees grew. These were not the familiar Highlands one knew from summer days—great green hills with rocky crowns, gorges soft with bracken, gentle moorlands bumbling with bees and blown over by scented winds. Hills were hills no longer. The scene was Alpine in its vastness, almost blinding in its blue and whiteness.

AFTER THE DIN of London, the ceaseless clamor of the main road, the sense of people, the stillness was numbing, the emptiness almost overpowering. The boiling of a Scottish salmon river, charged with melting snow, is one of the greatest indicators of silence. It is a twisting rope of sound, cutting through oceans of stillness.

I sat on a rock in the sunshine, breathing in that blue, soft air. A dipper flitted over the drowned rocks of the torrent. The water was an impetuous torrent of ice-white. Its music dashed out and upward, yet reached, one felt, no further than some hundred yards toward those floating summits.

Right at the north of the moor, guarding the dark entrance to Glencoe, stands a mighty symmetrical peak, said to be the classic example of form in mountains. This is Buchaille Etive, "Watcher of the Moor," a giant whose roots are deep in Rannoch and whose brow is in cloud for half the days of the year.

TODAY BUCHAILLE ETIVE was a blazing pinnacle of white; and from his summit, clear on the empty sky, the loose snow blew southward in a misty plume, driven by wind which, while it was a zephyr where I sat, roared gale-strong over the roof of the Highlands.

I ate my picnic lunch on the floor of Glencoe. It was warm as Devonshire. Aconite was in flower, bog-myrtle unloosing new spicy leaves. The deer, which all summer roam the hill-tops, were driven by snow to the lower levels. They stood, a herd of some two-hundred strong, by the little loch in the middle of the glen, grazing the young green. The river thundered in its chasm. Before I left, the western peaks of the glen were blue with shadow, but those on the east blazed more whitely than ever in the slanting sun-rays.

THERE WERE FOUR of these magical days, when the sun floated over distance beyond distance of shining peaks; days when I never met a living soul in fifty miles, saw no living creatures but the deer and the ravens which roved across their frozen precipices. The snows were beginning to melt, and the hillsides roared and boiled with rivers let loose. In Glen Shiel, I counted thirty cataracts, and the whole world with its serene, quiet sky was furious with their thunder.

Certain memorable things dominated those few days. There was a brilliant morning by Loch Laggan, where birds strutted on a beach of silver sand and a sign-post said "London 546 miles." There was Loch Duich at evening, when the sun had sunk below the Coolins, in the Isle of Skye, and when the Five Sisters (Doctor Johnson's famous "considerable protuberance") were turned to all the colors of the spectrum before the mouth of Glen Shiel. Ben Nevis, like a huge snow-man, larches budding in Glen Moriston, driving through bitter snow and cold over the pass to Clunie and descending from it to eat a dish of trout fried in oatmeal in the sun-bathed window of the Clunie Inn. And I shall not, for many and many a day, forget what it was to look across the Sound of Sleat on a dazzling afternoon and see the Coolins glistening in the sun, and to the southwest the white hills of Rum bursting from a sea like watered silk.

C. GORDON GLOVER

In the Wilderness

(Matthew IV: 1. "Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness. . . .")

HE HAS fasted many days;
He has lingered on their hill
Till the wood folk know his ways,
Which are mild and still.

For his look so mild and still
Heals them of their little fears;
Hare and cony venture till
He can stroke their ears.

He can stroke their silken ears;
He can feed them from his hand.
Their warm fur against him cheers
All the lonely land.

Native to the lonely land,
Here the hart and hind abide.
He has seen them halt and stand
Slim and tender-eyed.

By her den the amber-eyed
Vixen dozes in the sun,
While the red cubs at her side
Tumble as they run.

Now at noon they brave the sun;
In each lair and leafy place
Forest creatures one by one
Trust his quiet face.

For that quiet in his face
One small sparrow, growing bolder,
With a soft, confiding grace
Settles on his shoulder.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

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COURTIERS WITH ROSES: *A Tournai Tapestry*

IT IS believed that this tapestry was made in about 1440 at Tournai, which became a center for weaving toward the middle of the fifteenth century. In this period the craft of tapestry weaving reached its height in France and is noted for its decorative and dignified patterns.

Apparently the set of three tapestries, of which this is the second, were loomed for Charles VII whose emblem was the rose. The courtiers are seen here against a striped and decorated background, and they are distributed in rows with more regard to the decorative than to realistic arrangement. The sumptuous costumes are portrayed in bold and characterizing silhouette. These Gothic textiles reveal now clearly an idea, both realistic and symbolic, could be conveyed without diminishing the imposing qualities of design. In later tapestries the decorative gave way to the illustrative, and the tapestries became perilously close to merely woven pictures.

Following One's Vocation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"VOCATION" is an interesting term common to our daily speech. Usually it is used with reference to business, occupation, or employment. The word is derived from the Latin *vocare*, which means "to call." Considering this, we not only find our vocation to be our regular calling or profession, but logically ask, "By whom have we been called, and to what task?" Since the only intelligence is God, infinite Mind, in reality it is He alone who can be said to call us. With this thought we find the word "vocation" taking on an entirely fresh significance.

It is readily conceded that Moses, Samuel, David, and many others, received definite calls to follow their highest concept of God. Yet in this modern day Christian Science is revealing that all must be included in the call of divine Love, and therefore embraced in the beautiful appeal of the writer to the Hebrews (3:1): "Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus."

Those who realize that they are included in this heavenly call—and who is not?—increasingly realize that Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, taught and demonstrated man's spiritual nature as the child of God. He came to prove that true values are spiritual. Does not his Sermon on the Mount show the blessedness of purity, meekness, and kindness, as contrasted with those material things which are fleeting? He who obeys God's will, and follows after spiritual things, will abide forever. It is the privilege of all to partake "of the heavenly calling," to demonstrate the truth, beauty, and applicability of spirituality.

In the choosing of a vocation, would not much consideration be given to one having attractive features? A calling which affords good mental training, for example, is always spoken of as desirable. To follow the divine call to be spiritually-minded is the most perfect training for thought to be found. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 492): "Science says: All is Mind and Mind's idea. You must fight it out on this line. Matter can afford you no aid."

Man, as the idea of the all-knowing and perfect Mind, dwells not in matter but in Spirit. And to prove this truth every partaker "of the heavenly calling" finds constant mental discipline requisite, in order that he may maintain, unbroken, the understanding of his unity with God. Such training is ideal, for does it not give us the opportunity to satisfy our spiritual aspirations, and to prove that the kingdom of heaven is within the steadfast reflecting of Godlike qualities, such as purity, goodness, and love? Then these things which constitute His kingdom are manifested in our lives.

Again, would not one also look for a vocation that is pleasant and congenial? Those who respond to the call to spiritual-mindedness learn that, although patient effort is essential to attainment, "the fruit of the Spirit, . . . love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance" (Galatians 5:22, 23), gradually manifest themselves. Then the sure elimination of the opposite qualities of resentment, impurity, and falsehood takes place.

Those who look for a return for their effort should consider the fact that the Way-shower declared that it profited a man nothing if in the pursuit of the material he should lose his own soul—his spiritual sense of being.

In one telling question the boy Jesus pointed to the true vocation when he said to his parents (Luke 2:49), "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Happy is the man or woman who acknowledges and responds to this ideal! It is a vocation in which neither unemployment nor monotony is possible. During the years of his service in Joseph's workshop Jesus undoubtedly found opportunities to respond to this ideal. His effort was to learn to be a good carpenter; while opportunities for faithfulness, efficiency, and right service were always forthcoming. In this apparently obscure sphere he mastered many material beliefs, proving their futility.

In the unfoldment of the true inwardness of vocation, "the heavenly calling," nothing is more essential than that we be ever alert to hear the voice of Truth. To be over-busy with the things of no real value is to lose the divine guidance in our daily tasks. To be swept into the whirl of erroneous, false beliefs dulls the ear to the quiet appeal of the "still small voice," which the prophet heard and heeded.

What a worthy example was given to all by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who was obedient to the call to her inestimably great vocation! In her poem "Feed My Sheep" (Poems, p. 14) are the words:

"I will listen for Thy voice,
Lest my footsteps stray;
I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Suivre sa Vocation

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE TERME "vocation," dont l'usage est courant, offre beaucoup d'intérêt. Il s'emploie d'ordinaire au sujet de l'état, du travail ou des occupations. Il dérive du latin *vocare*, qui signifie "appeler." Ainsi notre vocation n'est pas pas simplement notre profession ou la carrière que nous avons choisie; et il est logique que nous nous demandions: "Par qui et à quelle tâche ai-je été appelé?" Puisque l'unique intelligence est Dieu, l'Entendement infini, on peut dire qu'en réalité c'est Lui seul qui nous appelle. Grâce à cette pensée, le mot "vocation" prend pour nous un sens entièrement nouveau.

On admettra volontiers que Moïse, Samuel, David et maint autre personnage, reçurent un appel manifeste les engageant à suivre leur plus haut concept de Dieu. Mais de nos jours la Science Chrétienne révèle que tous doivent être inclus dans l'appel de l'Amour divin, et que cette noble demande figurant dans l'Épitre aux Hébreux (3:1) s'adresse à chacun: "En conséquence, frères saints, vous qui avez part à la vocation céleste, considérez bien l'apôtre et le grand prêtre de la foi que nous professons, Jésus."

Sachant que nous sommes inclus dans cet appel céleste—car qui ne l'est pas?—nous comprendrons de mieux en mieux que Jésus le Christ, le Conducteur, enseignait et démontrait la nature spirituelle de l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu. Il vint prouver que les vraies valeurs sont spirituelles. Son Sermon sur la montagne n'indique-t-il pas les bénédictions dont s'accompagnent la pureté, la douceur, la bienveillance, en contraste avec les choses matérielles qui sont passagères? Quiconque obéit à la volonté divine et recherche les choses spirituelles demeurera éternellement. Tous ceux qui ont "part à la vocation céleste" ont le bonheur de pouvoir démontrer que la spiritualité est vraie, applicable et belle.

Dans le choix d'une carrière, on s'arrête de préférence sur ce qui offre de l'intérêt. Par exemple, une vocation où s'exercent les facultés mentales passe généralement pour désirable. Suivre l'appel divin qui nous convie à la spiritualité représente la culture mentale la plus parfaite. Mary Baker Eddy écrit à la page 492 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "La Science dit: Tout est Entendement et l'idée de l'Entendement. Voilà le plan d'après lequel il faut combattre. La matière ne peut vous être d'aucun secours."

Comme idée de l'Entendement parfait qui sait tout, l'homme demeure non dans la matière mais dans l'Esprit. Or pour prouver cette vérité, tous ceux qui ont "part à la vocation céleste" doivent s'imposer une discipline mentale constante, qui seule leur permettra de maintenir sans cesse la compréhension du rapport les unissant à Dieu. Cet apprentissage est idéal; ne nous donne-t-il pas en effet l'occasion de satisfaire nos désirs spirituels, de prouver que le royaume des cieux est dans la réflexion constante des qualités divines telles que la pureté, la bonté, l'amour? Alors ces choses qui constituent Son royaume se manifestent dans notre vie.

Les humains n'adoptent-ils pas de préférence une vocation qui soit agréable et conforme à leurs aptitudes? Ceux qui répondent à l'appel de la spiritualité apprennent que "les fruits de l'Esprit... l'amour, la joie, la paix, la patience, la bienveillance, la bonté, la fidélité, la douceur, la maitrise de soi" (Galates 5:22) se manifestent graduellement, bien qu'il faille pour cela de persévérants efforts. Ces "fruits" éliminent à coup sûr les qualités opposées—le ressentiment, l'impureté, la dissimulation.

Si le gain qui doit récompenser nos efforts absorbe notre attention, il nous faut songer à ce que le Conducteur a dit: "Que servirait-t-il à un homme de gagner le monde entier, s'il perdait son âme"—son sens spirituel de l'être?

Par une question significative, Jésus enfant indiqua la vraie vocation lorsqu'il dit à ses parents (Luc 2:49): "Ne saviez-vous pas qu'il me faut être occupé des affaires de mon Père?" Heureux quiconque reconnait cet idéal et s'y efforce! C'est une vocation où le chômage et la monotonie sont également impossibles. Pendant des années, Jésus partagea le travail de Joseph dans son atelier, et sans doute il y trouva l'occasion d'agir conformément à cet idéal. Il s'efforça d'apprendre à être un bon charpentier; il eut chaque jour l'occasion de se montrer fidèle, actif et justement utile. Dans ce milieu qui semblait obscur, il maitrisa de nombreuses croyances matérielles dont il prouva l'inutilité.

Pour développer le côté vraiment spirituel d'une carrière, "la vocation céleste," il importe avant tout de prêter constamment l'oreille à la voix de la Vérité. Si l'on s'absorbe dans les choses qui n'ont pas de valeur réelle, on perd les directions divines requises pour la tâche quotidienne. Si telle personne se laisse emporter par le tourbillon des vaines croyances erronées, son oreille ne perçoit plus "le frémissement d'un subtil murmure" que le prophète fut capable d'entendre et de suivre.

Quel magnifique exemple nous a donné Mrs. Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, en répondant avec obéissance à l'appel d'une incomparable vocation! Dans son poème "Pais mes Brebis" (*Poems*, p. 14), on trouve ces paroles:

"Je veux écouter Ta voix,
Pour ne pas errer,
Et je veux suivre avec joie,
L'âpre sentier."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

On Mother's Calling Day

ON THE first and third Monday of each month, which was Mother's Calling Day, the gas logs were lit in the drawing-room exactly on the stroke of three.

Minnie, the Scotch housemaid, brought a long wax taper from the kitchen. Father was the only member of the household who dared to light the gas logs with a match! Something was wrong with those gas logs. They were neatly piled, formal, and clean, with no "unsightly" ashes beneath them. And when they were lit, finally, they burned with an even blue and red and yellow flame of genuine fire. But, when the gas was first turned on, they always exploded noisily.

Each one of the four little girls waited for the sound of that explosion. We watched Minnie, with horrified eyes, as she, first of all, took the brass key from behind the clock on the mantelpiece; found the small square hole in the drawing-room carpet (just beyond the screen with its painted sparrows); inserted the brass handle into the hole in the carpet, and gave it a twist. On came the gas with a hiss. Minnie advanced gingerly with the lighted taper, touched the logs and sprang back. The four little girls sprang back, too, although I was usually nearly out of the door! Then came the explosion and the flash of light. And the gas was hissing quietly again.

THIS TIME THE lighted taper caused no sensation, neither to the gas logs nor to Minnie nor to the four little girls. The gas lit, starting with a wee flame, and then curling over log after log—one, two, three.

Now we could relax. The logs were lit. The room was warming. What if a strong odor of gas must greet the nose of the Early Caller?

From the kitchen came a delicious smell of cocoa, which Eliza the cook was preparing. Mother served cocoa in stiff little hand-painted cups, some of which she had painted herself at boarding-school. There was a little white cup with violets trailing up it, and a cup with blue cornflowers, and a fat little cup with rosebuds round the brim. Mother had painted these.

WHEN THE GAS logs were successfully lit, Dandy, the fox-terrier, would emerge from the library.

He didn't like Calling Day. For one thing, it always meant a bath and baths were anathema. He could hear the water being turned on in the laundry-tubs, no matter what part of the house he was in; and we had a game seeing who could first discover him and carry him triumphantly down to the cellar.

Then—the gas logs were lit on Calling Day, and Dandy did not like explosions. He kept in the library, carefully hid, until the logs were burning. Then he would emerge and be at his best. With clean and shining coat he would appear in the drawing-room, and with much composure and pleasure curl himself up before the fire. And, although he must go to the nursery when the Callers arrived, there were always crumbs afterwards, and tidbits of cake smugglingly administered.

MINNIE THE HOUSEMAID was looking out of the window, and she clapped her hands.

"Hurry up now, lassies," she said, "for here comes a Caller up the street!"

We knelt in a bunch on the Cosy Corner to take one peek out through the curtains—then hastened with flying feet up the stairs to the nursery, Dandy at our heels.

We were already in our party frocks, with our white starched pinafores—our very best, with the pointed insertion—over them. But our hands must be washed and our hair brushed, in case a Caller wanted to see us.

Four little girls were considered unusual by many of Mother's callers, and always there were a few who asked to see us—"the four little steps." Minnie shooed us up the stairs, hurrying through by the kitchen way herself.

AT THE TOP of the front stairs, I nearly collided with Mother coming down. Mother was looking beautiful, I thought, in a green velvet frock, with a guimpe of tulle embroidered in gold thread, high-collared and stiff under the chin. The collar-bones went right up under her ears.

She said: "Now, children," to us—and we could hear the front door opening and the First Caller being shown into the drawing-room.

Mother hurried down with swift, dignified steps.

We rushed to the nursery.

The First Caller had arrived.

D. H. M.

The Maidens of the Parthenon

IN THE afternoon light the marble of the Parthenon is full of warm color, honey-hued, translucent. The Maidens of the Porch of the Caryatides in their still beauty are full of deep meaning, the sweet effort of their outstretched arms conveying a sense of strength that is devoid of hardness, a nobility that transcends pride: a calm that is not coldness.

Far below the hill the great Attic plain spreads out, quiet, almost austere; and on a shining sunlit day the far-off sea gleams golden. The skies of Greece, so brilliant in their clarity, are of the East rather than of Europe; the light cast on plain and mountain seeming to draw its warmth from some inner source, to illumine like an alabaster bowl lit from within. The bare outlines of the mountain ranges take on a softer hue as the afternoon draws on, changing from moment to moment into greater loveliness.

IN DAYLIGHT THE Maidens of the Porch are so clear-cut as to look almost stark against the sky, although always made beautiful by the play of the shifting light upon their rounded forms. Helmet-shaped Hymettus deepens to purple, the grave serenity of Pentelicon gleams whitely, the distant peak of Salamis rises in grey and dim orange from the long outline of its coast, the far-flung slopes of Trigania are like a lion couchant when the sunlight fades. Little by little the violet-hued ranges soften, grow more tender as the sun creeps down over them, and the hour of forgetfulness in sleep draws nearer.

Under the slopes of Sunium and along the shores of Aegina, the seas lose the wonder of their bright shining and a delicate elusiveness draws a soft veil over the horizon. By the shores the flocks of sheep begin to make their homeward way, the tall shepherd boys leading them, to the low music of their pipes and the tinkle of the sheep bells rising to the heights.

Now the wonder of the skies passes and fades into the delicate half-tones of a Greek twilight.

FROM THEIR PORCH the Maidens grow momentarily more mysterious, yielding to, though never defying, the processes of change. In their gracious loveliness, they seem to embody the power and calm of the purest Grecian art. As twilight passes into night, though one can scarcely see them, their beauty is even more exquisite as they stand alone in the gathering darkness.

E. C. D.

Cold Afternoon

FROM where I sat against a rock
upon the winter-yellowed grass,
I watched along a naked wood
the wind lift empty twigs and press

the thawing angles on the sky,
and saw it shake the burdock burrs
into the weeds, and suddenly
the tree was budded with the birds.

Huddled and gray they stayed a breath
to rest before they hurtled forth,
leaving the swinging branches bare,
toward colder orchards further north.

FRANCES FROST.

The Climber

BEYOND, far beyond the high mountains lies the fiercer sea. All around me rise the sharp helmets of the wheat. These yielding stalks and stems wage a sharp battle with the frost and birds; yet here I lie, for careless couch the fruit of wind and sun—no nearer the mountains, shut from the sea's voice, too indolent to take alone the path that leads at last to where the eye, moving over the checkered valley land, would suddenly start—caught by the wind-fretted ripple of this yellow grain.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

A Prefabricated Five-Room House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spring Lake, N. J.

Those who love the sea well enough to live within sight and sound of the breakers have special problems to consider when building at the very water's edge. The materials used must be able to withstand constant salt dampness. The house must be sturdy and able firmly to meet far more severe winds and storms than are experienced even a few blocks inland. This calls for absolutely tight windows and doors. Those found completely weatherproof inland might not prove so when exposed to a wet north-easter lasting three days and nights without a pause.

The prefabricated house for such a place need not be a standardized or stereotyped design, but can be adapted to suit the owner's purpose, the contour of the land, the locality, and the position of the property in relation to the street. This is illustrated by a house recently built on the ocean-front at Spring Lake, N. J., a well-known, and what might be termed select, summer resort, about 60 miles south of New York City.

A Standard Pl Modified

The design of the house illustrated was based on one of the standard plans of American Houses, Inc., of New York City. The foundation, consisting of six courses of eight-inch concrete block on a concrete footing, was laid directly on the original level of the land, sand-dunes covered partly by bayberry bushes and about two feet above street level. Steel sill-bolts were cemented into the concrete and to these the steel girders and beams composing the frame of the house were rigidly bolted.

Exterior walls consist of panels, four feet wide and 10 feet high, prefabricated of compressed cement and asbestos. These walls are a light gray in color, almost white, and never require painting. Separating the four-foot wall units are vertical steel girders, covered from the weather by aluminum-alloy strips. The wall-units and window units are the same width. One room has six windows in a row, each of which is four feet wide. Five overlook the sea and the sixth is around a corner, with a view to the south.

Interior wall partitions are of gypsum planks, finished with a smooth coat of gypsum plaster, and are considered sound-proof. Floors are of compressed wood fiber and ceilings celotex, both fire resistant and together providing satisfactory measure of sound-absorption. There is hardly a thing about the house, except the furniture and doors, that could burn by itself. Having a steel frame, bolted to concrete foundations, the house is also practically proof against earthquake, hurricane or lightning.

Potent Insulation

The entire area of the floor and of the flat roof is insulated with rock-wool. The walls are only 2½ inches thick, but by test are said to show as much resistance to temperature changes as 34 inches of masonry wall. An oil-burner and air-conditioner, contained in an equipment room in the center of the house, draws air out of the rooms through floor-vents in a sealed space under the floor, filters and humidifies it, heats it in winter, and returns it to the rooms by ceiling vents. The house was several degrees cooler than any other house in the vicinity in the hot weather last summer, by testimony of tradespeople who came in.

Although the design was based on a standard plan, it was considerably modified and adapted to suit the location. The main outlook has been made southeast, facing the ocean and the winter sun. The prevailing northerly winds of winter will strike first the garage, which is within the walls of the house and is heated by the same unit.

The owners first saw a house like this in a department store in New York City, where it was set up temporarily. Later, in consultation with American Houses, Inc., they took a basic numbered design and fitted it to their requirements and ideas. This called for numerous changes, all of which were easily made due to the unit basis of 4 x 8 feet. The only thing under the house, in the three-foot space caused by raising it from the original grade level, is the oil tank.

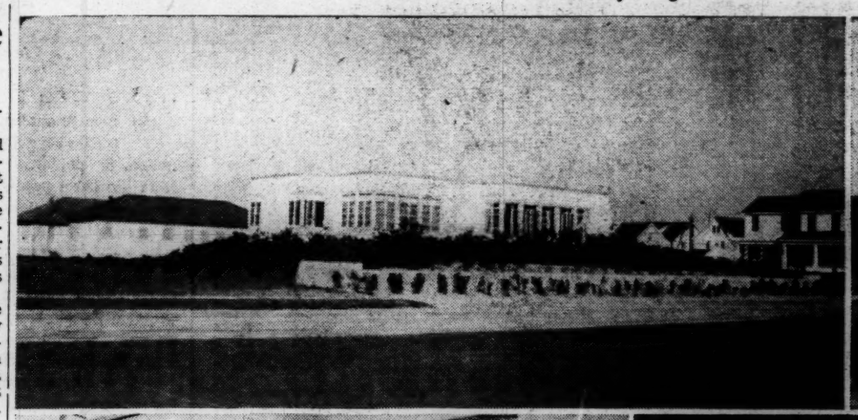
House Modern, Not the Furnishings

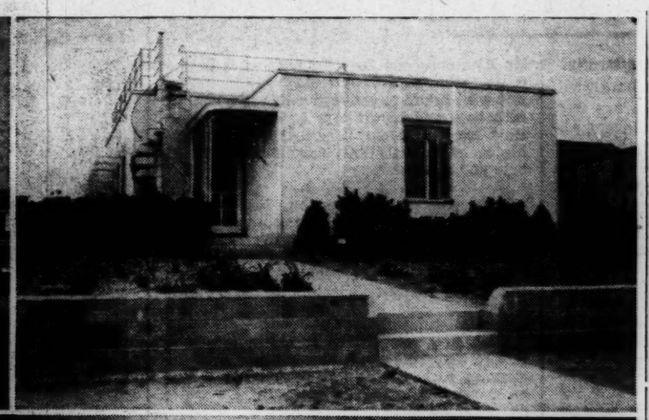
A combination of old family pieces and rattan chairs, with nothing that is strictly modern, is used for furnishings. Washable wall-paper of simple designs is used in all rooms. In two respects, however, the interior is as modern and progressive as the exterior. One is, the abundant light, with a complete absence of dark corners anywhere. The other is, the closet-space. This little house with its three bedrooms has no less than seven closets, the smallest of which is 2 feet by 4 feet and the largest 4 x 6.

A striking feature of the exterior is the spiral staircase, leading to a canvas-covered, railed-in sun deck, from which one has a full ocean view, several miles of the shoreline to the north and south and a glimpse of a lake inland. The only exterior color is the sky-blue of the strips above and below each window, and around the front and back doors.

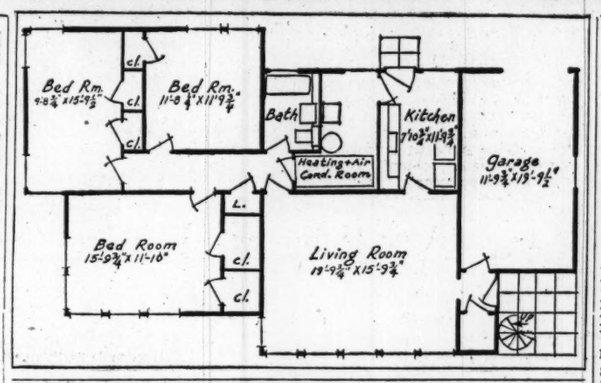
The landscaping is simple and unique, being an informal planting of native wild bayberry bushes, which thrive in the salt atmosphere and need no attention, together with a few clumps of wild seashore roses (rosa rugosa). Matrimony vine has been planted to trail over the two-foot-high bounding wall.

To anyone contemplating a similar house, to stand in a salt atmosphere, the owners of this one recommend a preliminary coat of aluminum paint over steel casement windows inside and out, and over all steel which is not within the wall. Also, copper mesh screens must be given two coats of spar varnish and kept touched up, to prevent corrosion and consequent damage to curtains.





Only a few rods from the seashore on Long Island a modern house of standardized construction has been built, the walls composed of prefabricated units 4 ft. wide and 10 ft. high, made of cement and asbestos. Panels of the same size contain windows of uniform dimensions. An outside spiral stairway leads to the roof, which is usable for lounging or for sleeping. A corner of the 16-by-20-ft. living room is shown, furnished simply without regard to modern fashions, combining rattan chairs with family pieces.



Mirror Glass for Furniture

By Bernard Champigneulle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

One of the most attractive innovations which modern decorative art has introduced is the use of mirror glass in the construction and decoration of furniture. Not that this is the first time mirrors have been put to this use, for in the eighteenth century, Venice, in particular, was renowned for the boldness and magnificence of the work of its glassmakers, they were past masters in making polychrome mirrors, which they adapted, alike, to the beauty and the extravagance of the baroque style.

Reflecting light and all surrounding images, mirror glass has always played an important part in decoration. It extends the dimensions of a room because of the new sources of light which it brings, and its shining surface is unique in that it gives gaiety and animation to an interior. Many of our modern decorators have made use of mirror and adapted it happily to contemporary furniture, such as small glass tables and all kinds, shapes and sizes, that lighten the severity of a masculine room with their gay notes. And mirrors, which lend themselves to numerous decorative arrangements, are used for Madame's bedroom and boudoir.

Designers in Simple Manner

As for the more important pieces of furniture, there are several schools of designers, some who are lovers of neatness, straight lines, and well-balanced and well-constructed furniture, who cover wood panels with plain mirror, neatly screwed on. The silvered sort is particularly effective when used with nickel-plated or chromium framework and crystal ornamentation. More and more use is being made of gold-backing, which gives a warm reflection, slightly tinged with a rich yellow. Such glass is particularly effective when used with Rio mahogany, Macassar ebony, and with most of the tropical woods giving a sumptuous appearance.

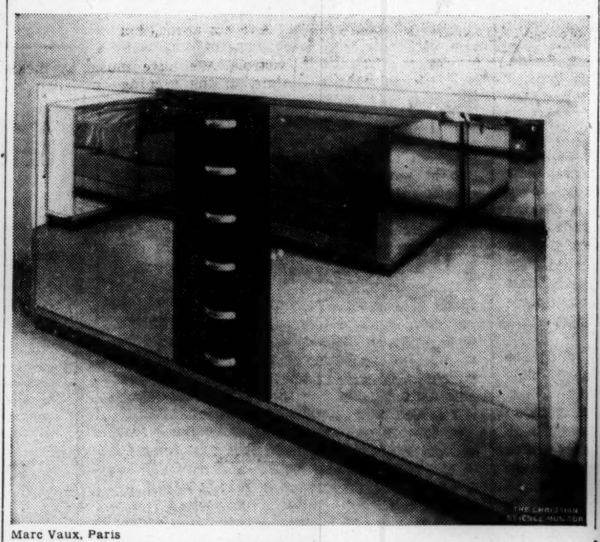
It is also possible to obtain a great variety of colors by using glass of different hues. We have seen, for instance, pieces of furniture in perfect taste carried out in white, gray and black mirror glass which had been cleverly put together. There was a chest-of-drawers at the last Salon des Décorateurs, the drawers of which were covered with black mirror with handles of gilt bronze. Arrangements in squares, lozenges, or geometrical designs of all sorts, each held in place with large cabochons of glass, allow of an infinite number of combinations for covering mural planes or treating large flat surfaces on pieces of furniture.

Other decorators love the ornate, and they seem to have exhausted every resource of mirror in this direction. Thus Paule and Max Ingrand, who recently held a summer exhibition at the Galerie Charpentier, composed ensembles which embody both ancient and modern technique. They sought out colored mirrors which put a wide range of hues at their disposal, from the hardly perceptible tint to the rich tones of enamels.

They Strive to Adorn

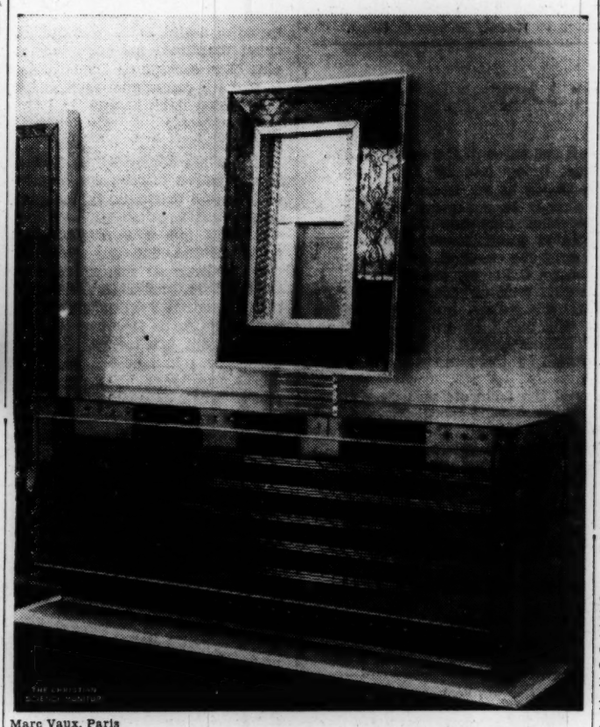
Mirror can be either quite smooth, rough (depoli) or seamed with translucent veinings and markings. Decorators make use of all sorts of processes to color the glass and ornament it in the way they desire. Thus they employ engraving, using a tiny wheel which grinds out the glass with infinite care, work that necessitates the greatest accuracy in handling as the least slip is irreparable. They also use sand jets, for obtaining a rough surface to contrast with the polished parts of the mirror. Acids are used, the parts which are not to be touched being covered with a protecting layer and the whole piece then immersed in a bath of acid. In this way they can obtain diversity of backgrounds more or less colored, painted or oxidized; or by varying the surface treatments, a scale of effects can be produced which gives extremely attractive results. They love decorative panels, where scenes with characters of mythological inspiration animate their poetic harmonies. The designs, which they make especially for each piece, bring out all the subtlety of their technique.

Treated in this way, mirrors evoke a new world where reign the unreal and fantastic; introduce us to a mysterious domain where objects are but a transparency, a reflection of multicolored lights. They are perfectly adapted to the modern atmosphere, the studied bareness of the decor today bringing out the luminous pictures which seem to spring from a magician's wand.



Marc Vaux, Paris

A current fancy of furniture designers is the use of mirror glass covering the wood framework of tables, cabinets and even chairs. This bedroom cabinet, containing a center drawer section and the end portions enclosed by doors, was designed by J. Adnet and was executed by the Compagnie des Arts Français. The two side panels are in silver mirror, while the center one is of black glass with chrome-plated handles. Reflected in the mirror is the bed in this apartment, with footboard and headboard of mirror glass.



Marc Vaux, Paris

Mirror glass in a wide range of tints has been used in this sideboard and mirror frame designed by Paule and Max Ingrand

Does It Seem Small?

One way to increase the apparent size of a room is to paint the floor the same color as the furniture—or a slightly lighter or darker shade. A room with dark walnut pieces may have a walnut brown floor; mahogany cabinet work goes well with a deep reddish tone; maple furniture may have a pumpkin yellow or all dark yellow floor. The trim may be in a lighter shade, or may follow the color of the walls.

Collectors' Clubs Meetings

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Interesting and amusing high lights of the exhibition of china at the Boston Public Library during March were related at the last meeting of the China Students' Club, by the hostesses in charge.

It is rather surprising that with the large number of authoritative books on china and pottery, almost nothing is to be found about New England folk pottery. Mrs. Lura Woodside Watkins, who has been making an intensive study on this subject, traced their beginnings in colonial days, when they were run not as industries but as small workshops, with kilns set up in barns or sheds, and father and son passed on their rudimentary knowledge from one generation to another. Every potter had his own tricks, which he taught to his apprentices, and more often by chance than by intention a certain amount of beauty was acquired. When beauty is arrived at in everyday technique, and handed on, we have a folk art, Mrs. Watkins stated.

Increasing interest in the history of this New England pottery is indicated by the fact that one year ago only a few names of these early potters were known; now a great many have been listed by Mrs. Watkins. Charlestown and Salem were the centers from which these seventeenth-century craftsmen spread out to surrounding towns. Peabody and Danvers, Mass., were also later centers, where some 60 men worked before 1750. Up to Revolutionary times, native New England clay was used which burns red, and not until the latter part of the eighteenth century did these potters attempt to make stoneware, with clay from New Jersey. Then stoneware superseded red ware.

All this early ware was turned on the wheel, and very primitive methods existed. The clay was often dug in the potter's own meadow. Wood was used for fuel, and results were most uncertain, as the fires were often neglected. Decoration of this red ware was accomplished by an instrument with prongs, tooling in bands. Scraffito work, produced by cutting the glaze and showing the body, was not done in New England. Slip decorating was employed, and for this white pipe clay was imported from England and applied as a decoration by the use of a quill.

The early stoneware forms before 1800 are very good. After 1800, decoration in blue on stoneware became the fashion. Mrs. Watkins told of her most interesting and amusing experiences, digging in the yards of old potteries for specimens to be used for identification of other pieces. Ashby, Concord, Deerfield and Whately were centers of old potteries.

Pewter Club

Studying the history of pewter makers, listing their marks, and admiring the shapes and luster of old pewter are all legitimate and customary procedures among pewter enthusiasts, but when the members of a club can go to a pewterer's shop and witness the gradual evolution of a porringer from a circular pewter disk, then one is really learning something about the pewterer's craft which cannot be learned from books. And that is just what the Pewter Club did at its last meeting. At Cowlishaw's shop in Boston, high up above the din of trucks and the noise of the city, the members were taken in small groups to watch the various steps in the making of a pewter porringer. First there was the cutting of a circular disk, which, under the skilled hand of the turner, gradually took shape on the turning and spinning lathe. Spinning steels, which to club members looked like so many short crowbars, had their special work to do, perfecting curves, turning the rim, and many little niceties of workmanship. For the handle, the metal was poured hot into an iron mold. After cooling, it was fitted carefully to the bowl, its seams filled to make it watertight. Various processes of spinning, turning, soldering, sand buffing and rouge buffing, and even powdered pumicing, used when you do not want your pewter too bright, were all shown in the actual operation.

Rushlight Club

Unusual, or "freak," lamps held the attention of the members of the Rushlight Club at their last meeting. Perhaps the most interesting, because of the brilliancy of its illumination, was a tall kerosene lamp which with no globe or chimney gave fully as much light as an ordinary electric bulb. Its oil reservoir concealed a clock-like arrangement which, when wound up, propelled a small fan and supplied sufficient air to produce a steady flame two inches wide.

Other interesting lights were a tin lard oil lamp, a candle lantern with a mica window, and several unusual patent lamps. A single wick tin peg lamp with a large saucer base had a stem which could be lengthened 16 to 18 inches. A tin betty lamp which had to be tipped upside down to be filled, and an iron one with a revolving cover fastened with a cotter pin, also attracted much attention.

To Guard Virginia's Antiquities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Va.

A division to classify, value and catalogue representative Virginia-made antiques and objects of art is to be established by the state Commission on Conservation and Development. The project has the financial aid of a committee of Virginians, headed by Mrs. Henry Fairfax of Richmond, it was announced by Wilbur C. Hall, chairman of the commission.

The committee which suggested the service conferred with Gov. George C. Peery and Mr. Hall, and the Governor approved the enterprise. The State will furnish office space, postage, traveling expenses and other facilities. The committee will raise funds to pay the salary of the director, Miss Julia Sully, Richmond art critic, antiquarian and writer.

A primary objective will be the determination of a fair value of the many pieces of antique furniture now being offered for sale by Virginians who have no accurate information as to their real worth. This particular service of the bureau may mean financial benefit to thousands of citizens who periodically sell their heirlooms to Northern buyers.

Another main purpose is to locate and investigate the origin of many valuable paintings, miniatures and items of artistic handicraft in the Commonwealth. Ultimately this new division may be able to collect, by gift and otherwise, representative antiquities for display in the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Gov. George C. Peery said.

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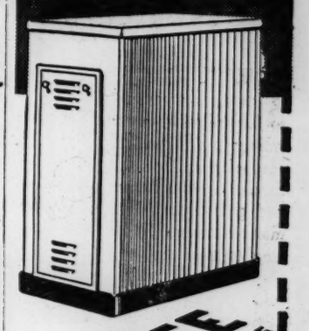

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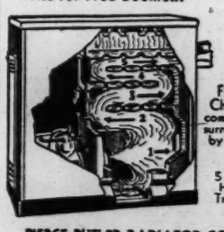

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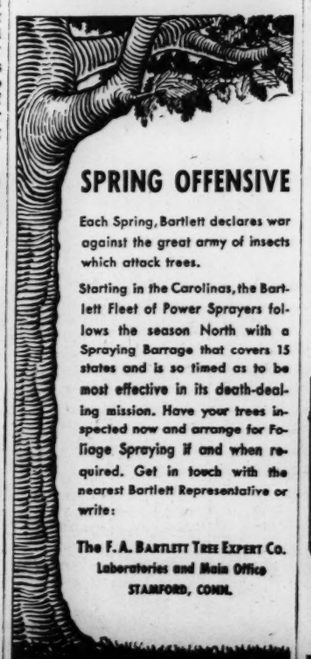

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

How History Woke Up for Pupils of Pershing School

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

History Is Now, Everywhere

It Is Related to Them, Pupils Find, as They Study Anew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Neb.

"History is always something that happened somewhere else to somebody else," Clell Campbell 3d, remarked with a sigh of distaste.

"And back in the dark ages when nobody living now was around," Betsey Thornton added.

Startled, their instructor, Miss Hays of the Pershing School, gazed at Clell, Betsey, and the other restless members of the American history class. So this was why they frequently appeared bored during the class period. The notions they had just expressed about history were, of course, absurd. History had happened, was happening, even to the people who resided here in their own small city.

Her problem, Miss Hays saw clearly, was to help Clell and Betsey and the others feel the tremendous pulsation of history—the economic, intellectual, religious movements that shift everyone's affairs about.

But how could she?

Pedagogical Detour

The next Monday morning her class made a pedagogical detour. The new approach to textbook history was more subtle. Each pupil began to compile and write a history of his family.

Original sources of information included family records and reminiscences, old letters and diaries, land patents and other documents. Newspaper files, school and church records, together with city and county registers, were scanned interestedly.

To insure accuracy of dates, such as (for instance) that of the impressive occasion on which Grandfather Campbell, as circuit judge, laid the cornerstone of the courthouse, the family memoirs of the event were substantiated by more authentic records. Likewise were verified the dates when Grandmother Thornton, before her marriage, taught the village school, and when Great-Uncle Sherman attempted to take the first threshing machine in the county across frozen Elk River and plunged through the ice (fragments of the old machinery remaining in the bend of the river to this day).

Whys and Wherefores

To explain the whys and wherefores of family affairs the pupils were obliged to relate them to events of national importance. "What caused Tim Murphy's great-grandparents to emigrate to America?" brought the 1937 Tim up against the potato famines in Ireland. "Why did Clell's ancestors homestead in Kansas?" connected the Campbell farmstead with the Civil War, the land laws favoring Union soldiers, and taught Clell that his Christian name entered that family in honor of a well-known general.

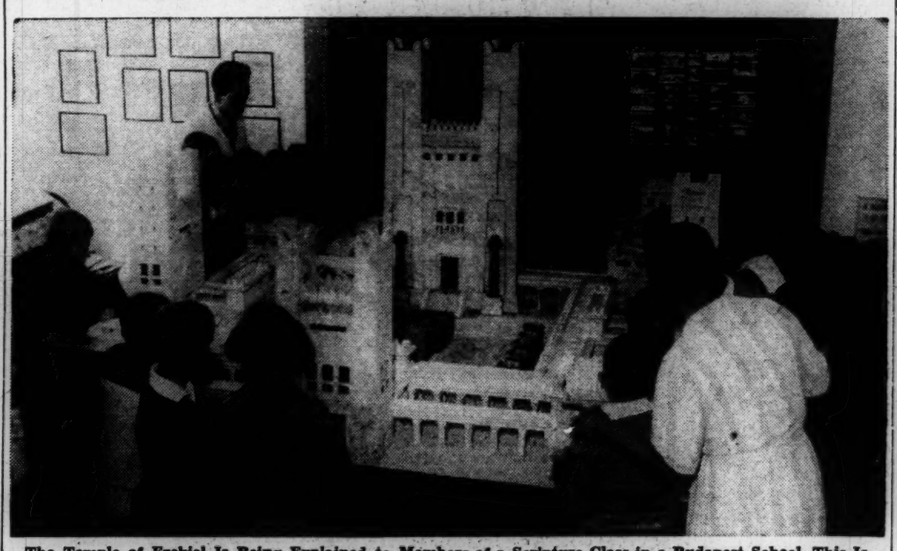
"By what route did your forefathers come from the eastern seaboard?" brought about a study of waterways, post roads, and the railway lines' efforts in colonizing immigrants. Why Scandinavians settled in one region and Bohemians in another were challenging subjects of investigation. Thus, similarly, were shown the effects of Indian raids, grasshopper invasions, and political difficulties upon the intimate histories of one's own kin.

Nor were more modern relationships between the individual and national, even international, history ignored. The World War had turned John's father from a stock raiser into a mule dealer who exported mules to Spain and India. Recent scientific inventions had affected not only the food, clothing and housing of the pupils, but also the careers of their mothers and fathers. The NRA, rural electrification, the rulings of the Supreme Court—these were all shown to be potent in regulating the life of each student and his family.

Revolutionized Their Attitude

The new historical viewpoint, developed through the intimate histories which were neatly typed and bound so as to be a permanent family possession, revolutionized the pupils' attitudes. Now both texts and original sources were fascinating material to be studied for a clue as to what one's own relatives thought, argued, and did during political campaigns and stirring periods of reconstruction.

The pupils had learned, as Clell enthusiastically remarked one day, that "history is happening everywhere, all the time, to everybody—to us!"



The Temple of Ezekiel Is Being Explained to Members of a Scripture Class in a Budapest School. This Is One of Several Models Designed by Dr. Lajos Csia, Scripture Master, to Help His Young Pupils Visualize the Events of Bible History

To Illustrate Bible Events

Hungarian Schoolmaster Builds Educational Models

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

Lajos Csia, the Scripture master of the school in Isabella Street, Budapest, Hungary, one day made a discovery during his lesson. He was telling the children the tale of the birth of Jesus, and with surprise noted the interest with which the children listened to his story. On other occasions they were not too attentive during the Scripture lesson. In vain did the teacher tell them the interesting, often thrilling, stories of the Bible, which with their inimitable beauty, seldom fail to impress grown-up people. He tried to appeal to their imagination, but the children were restless, often bored, and showed very little interest in the stories.

Dr. Csia realized in a flash that the tale of the birth of Jesus appealed to the children's imagination because they were familiar with the surroundings where the event took place, having seen it represented on many pictures and Christmas cards. difficult names mentioned in the Bible.

Dr. Csia, therefore, set out to build up the scenes and buildings where the most important Biblical events had taken place thousands of years ago. He had no one to help him except a former pupil, Sandor Acs, junior, who was so delighted with his teacher's idea that he spent all his spare time assisting him to reconstruct the world described in the Bible.

Primitive Tents And Ancient Temples

First of all, they built models of important temples of all periods, beginning with the primitive tent in which the Jews prayed to their God as they wandered in the desert after the flight from Egypt. With infinite care, they constructed exact models of the Temple of Herod, where Jesus had often preached, the beautiful church of Ezekiel made of white marble, the huge Tower of Babel, and other famous churches mentioned in the Bible. The Temple of Herod, which was covered with gold, they painted gold, and it shines imposingly in the center of the white marble buildings of the priests' courts which encircle it. Likewise, they constructed in all its details the Temple of Ezekiel, even the altar of sacrifice standing in the middle of the court and the huge water basin symbolizing the sea.

Jerusalem Rebuilt

Teacher and pupil then fashioned a model of ancient Jerusalem. They reconstructed the streets and houses of the Holy City as they were before the Roman Conquest, and as they were afterward up to our own times, thus showing the development of this ancient town better than words could describe it. Figurines dressed in Biblical attire represented the men and women of those days, the men working in the fields or in their workshops, the women going to the well or preparing meals. This gave the makers a good opportunity to present the way of laboring in the fields and the manner of manufacture in those times, and also to show how the food was prepared—things which might have bored the children had their teachers endeavored to explain them, but which gave them much pleasure to see illustrated.

These models are now on display in a special room at the school in Isabella Street for anyone to see, and the public does in point of fact betray great interest in the new and unique museum.

Hungarian School Children Playing With Model Tower of Babel—One of the Models Built by Their Teacher, Dr. Lajos Csia, to Illustrate Their Lessons in Bible History

The other Bible stories were too remote, the children could not bring before their imagination the old temples and buildings where those events took place. The world and its inhabitants of a thousand years ago were too strange, too unknown and distant to have any interest for the child. If that world could be brought back to the pupils so that they could visualize the scenes of the Biblical events, they would be more interested in the stories and would also find it easier to remember the

Family Fun on a Farm

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vermont

Dear Parents:

One hears so much nowadays about self-expression that many of us get rather confused in regard to punishing children. All right-thinking persons agree that obedience to law means freedom for all, and children must learn this early. When reasoning and explanation are not sufficient, and usual punishments do not avail, I feel that even corporal punishment is to be preferred to insubordination.

I try to let my children express themselves by hobbies and doing what they wish when there is no reason why they should not. But I believe obedience is necessary, that they should cultivate good habits of work, neatness, punctuality, cooperation.

It has always been helpful to me to remember that the naughty child is usually bored. The interested child is never a problem. So I try to bring the element of interest into our home and help them to do it for themselves.

We live on an isolated farm without car, radio or the usual amusements. Money is almost an unknown quantity and there is much work for everyone to do. However, a new broom or shiny paring knife brings forth the enthusiastic comment from Daughter, "It's fun to do housework now!"

The small children enjoy kindergarten work that they can do by themselves at a small stand with blunt scissors and crayons. The older children like to discuss their lessons with me and I try to link them up practically with travel and present-day topics of interest. When they wish to play school, they are allowed to arrange the chairs in rows; for what fun is pretend if it doesn't seem real?

Last night, instead of Hide-and-Seek, the youngsters acted out the "Silly Benty," a primary story. I think I enjoyed it even more than they did. Sometimes they take Goldilocks or Red Riding Hood for their play.

We longed for a piano. An organ was offered us. So I practiced my forgotten notes and with Daughter's ukulele, the boys' sticks and tambourine, we had an orchestra. It may not have been very musical but it was fun.

I filled a drawer with games and puzzles, added lists of what-to-do, things-to-make, stunts, ideas of all kinds. From the Monitor I saved kindergarten articles and marionette directions so now they may go to the drawer when a stormy day comes and if a game does not appeal, a suggestion for a tableau may.

A recent acquisition is the gift of a thoughtful relative—a beautiful victrola. We have music at mealtime, in the evening, to dance by, and on Sundays we have Sunday School and enjoy the beautiful hymns.

I always make the children's friends welcome no matter how busy I am nor how untidy the house may be. Recently Daughter had a friend for overnight. I tried to make it an especial event for her, absolved her from all duties but dish wiping, and what was that with a willing chum to help! We used the very best dishes, the house was spick and span, a clean white spread on her bed and special food for supper. They played the victrola, slid downhill, played games and called on a neighbor. My growing-up little girl had a wonderful time and I'm sure her friend did too.

So it does not cost much in time or money to make a home interesting—just making the best of what one has and taking advantage of the pleasures which lie at the door.

(Mrs.) M. M. F.

* * *

Improving Upon Our Childhood Experience

Nebraska

Dear Editor:

As a girl I suffered a great deal from lack of poise. I was so self-conscious, the very act of meeting people was an unpleasant experience for me. So when I had children of my own I determined that they should not have this unpleasant experience.

As soon as they were old enough for playmates I saw to it that they had them. Not just the next-door children but others of the town and locality. Reaching school age they often had little friends for overnight stays, and were in turn overnight visitors at the homes of others. While I did not thrust them into entertainments, I did all I could to co-operate with teachers in the matter of costumes and such, for school and church affairs. This I think is fine to give a child self-confidence and poise.

We try at all times to keep up with world affairs in our home, by the means of intelligent conversation. Thus the children, though they little realize it, are usually well informed as to what is going on in the world.

We manage the books they are most interested in by means of our story hour, and by acting out characters; also by puppet shows, as I have explained before in the Parent column.

Last but not least we made a rule never to subject our children to such useless comments as, "How gangly Jane is getting to be"—"How awkward Jim is, it must be his big feet"—"Does Beth talk to herself?" And we try not to indulge in telling "cute" stories of the odd things, or the ridiculous things our children do or say—at least not in their presence. When relatives or friends are visiting, we try to have the children come in, say "hello" politely, and then go on about their own affairs.

I like to believe that my children when grown will not have to go through a painful feeling of self-adjustment, such as was my experience. (Mrs.) W. F. S.

Two Theories Of Higher Education

Two theories of higher education in particular are still sharply debated. One holds that the responsibility of a college or a university is to the minds of its students, and nothing more. The other theory holds that right intentions are as important as clear thinking, and that indeed without right intentions, thinking may be an edged tool, dangerous to its possessor and to society.

The college which attempts the first objective has much the easier task. By not defining "right intentions" it avoids the risk of defining them too narrowly, and thus subordinating truth to creed.—From Antioch Notes.

Tolerance for the Teen-Age Boy

Friendship and Understanding Are What He Needs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is no human being who needs more understanding friendship than the adolescent boy. There are many points of congenial contact between the growing girl and her mother which are of great benefit to the girl, but a boy often finds it beneath his masculine dignity to confide in a woman, and unless the father is wise enough to live close to him at this time, he is likely to feel a poignant need, whether he analyzes it or not.

Up to the time the boy reaches his teens he has been for the most part a certain quantity, and could be reasonably depended upon to react according to rule. Then suddenly, almost overnight, it seems, he appears to be a stranger to his family, and what is worse, a stranger to himself. The neat compact body which has been his dependable companion for fourteen or fifteen years, suddenly becomes loose-jointed, awkward and out of proportion, too tall, too narrow, and terminating in hands and feet that are all at once as big as Dad's. Furthermore he does not know how to handle this unfamiliar mechanism.

He blushes and stammers when he would seem composed, and stumbles when he wishes to appear manly and self-possessed. He starts to talk in his brand new bass, and suddenly breaks into an ignominious, effeminate falsetto.

He has great spurts of energy which alternate with periods of extreme lassitude, depending upon whether there's a ball game in the offing, or ashes to be carried from the basement.

These are but the outer evidences of the great inner changes which are taking place; he is growing mentally and is overwhelmed with thoughts and emotions he has never had before.

Becoming Aware Of Individuals

For the first time in his life he is realizing that the world is made up of people. He sees them as individuals, and girls who were formerly simply pests to be endured, have suddenly become creatures of importance. He is so overwhelmed by this last feeling that in order to disguise it, he loudly denounces the whole sex.

He has become aware of himself for the first time, and it is a tremendous discovery. He is boisterous just to advertise his arrival. He "knows" more now than he will ever know again. He rises to heights of elation and sinks to depths of dejection, and in the black times when he feels his utter inability to cope with these new forces, he will probably boast the loudest. It is his way of whistling in the dark.

Searching For Himself

It is a great quest—this search for himself. He is a pioneer, he blazes a new trail, and travels alone. He is fearful and unsteady and now as never before when he lacks faith in himself, he needs someone to believe in him; he needs to feel the stability of his parents. It is a time of inner conflict and outer complication, and will try the patience of all concerned. Remember that he is only an applicant for adulthood, and that he must find in his parents and grown-up friends those adult qualities he has not yet developed. He has vision, plasticity and great capability, but he certainly does not have the reason, judgment calmness and poise that will come with full maturity.

What does your boy receive from you? Is it censure, criticism, sometimes even ridicule? Or are you giving to him the tolerance, understanding and love that are essential to the unfoldment of his individuality?

Speech Teachers Form State Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Va.

Teachers of speech in Virginia colleges formed a state organization at a meeting recently held at Lynchburg and decided to affiliate with the southern association.

Colleges represented in the organization are the University of Virginia, Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Sweet Briar College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College at Roanoke, Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Hampden-Sydney College, Hollins College, Stratford, Averet, Mary Baldwin, and Harrisonburg State Teachers College.

Dr. Argus Tresider of Harrisonburg was elected temporary president. Dr. M. E. Latimer of Mary Baldwin was chosen secretary.

The purposes of the association are to make more clear the place of speech in the education system, to discuss and work out intra-mural problems and to achieve harmony in the associated subjects. A committee headed by Dr. Charles Dawson was appointed to conduct a survey with a view to drafting a set of minimum requirements for speech work in colleges.

Eighth Graders Study Safe Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

"What did you get in your driving test?" eighth graders here will be asking one another next semester, for "safe driving" is to be made part of the required civics course.

The eighth grade, according to A. W. Krause, superintendent of schools, is the one in which many pupils become eligible to obtain drivers' licenses and is the last time that the school has contact with every child in a required subject. Civics, he believes, is a logical study with which to correlate safe driving because of its relation to government in action.

Until the committee of junior high school teachers appointed to work out complete plans for the unit is ready to present its recommendations, motion pictures and lectures by the safety division of the police department, a study of the traffic ordinances, and of "One Hundred Questions and Answers on Careful Driving" prepared by a committee acting under a former prosecuting attorney for Kent county will be used temporarily.

It is possible that a more extensive study of the subject of safe driving will be included in the senior civics class. This subject is also a "required."

Summer Music Clinic Planned

Madison, Wis.

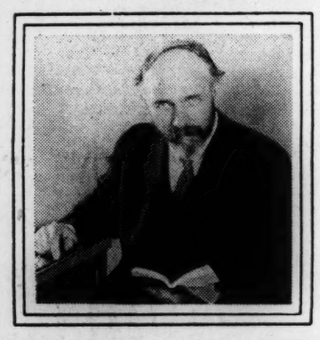
More than 500 high school students of music, and several hundred directors of music, from schools throughout the State are expected to attend the eighth annual music clinic to be held at the University of Wisconsin during the coming summer, from July 12 to July 31, according to Prof. Orien Dalley of the State University's school of music faculty, who is director of the clinic.

With a faculty that is comprised of some of the nation's outstanding music teachers and directors, the clinic is expected to draw a larger number of students this year than ever before, according to Professor Dalley. Last year about 500 high school students and directors of music studied at the clinic.

Sponsored annually during the State University's summer session, the clinic offers high school music students membership in either All-State band, orchestra, or chorus, study under outstanding professional music teachers and conductors, and solo and ensemble training, while directors and supervisors of music are offered a complete course of practical music study with credits to apply on a music degree or certificate, under teachers of national reputation.

A feature of the clinic this year will be the production and public performance of the opera, "The Lass of Limerick Town," by high school student soloists, chorus, and orchestra, and the presentation of "The Lord Now Victorious," by a combined clinic chorus of directors and high school students, accompanied by organ and orchestra. Practically all of the students enrolled in the clinic will take part in these two huge musical productions.

Besides the regular faculty of the State University's school of music, the summer music clinic's faculty will include such famous musicians as: Capt. Charles O'Neill, director of the Royal 22d Regiment Band of Quebec, Canada; Carleton L. Stewart, director of the national high school championship band of Mason City, Iowa; Henry Sopkin, conductor of one of Chicago's finest high school orchestras, and W. H. Manning, nationally known vocal teacher and opera coach of Cedar City, Utah.



Sherwin Cody

The Man Who Simplified English

INEVITABLY every human being is placed in the scale of social success by his English. Even college graduates may slip down the scale if their English grows careless. And those who never had great educational advantages may climb up the scale if their English does not betray them.

Is *your* grammar a bit shaky? When you write a letter do you casually scatter your commas out of a pepper-shaker? Have you an inferiority complex in regard to spelling—or pronunciation? Does your conversation have dynamic sparkle? Do you understand the tested methods used in writing letters that get the action you desire?

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I can discover your unconscious errors in a few minutes by my patented self-correcting device. And then I give you a simple way to get rid of these mistakes forever, so that they never again appear in your speaking or writing. All the tediousness of going over a thousand and one things you know already is completely done away with.

Then I go a step farther. I teach you to understand people, and how to gain their favorable attention. This naturally leads to an improved understanding of yourself, and may uncover hidden abilities. You get self-confidence. You begin to talk and write with assurance. You learn to be a successful talker, and a good writer. (I don't know how many executives I have taught to get two and three times as much business from their letters as they were getting before.)

How I Simplified English

Before I ever went into teaching English to the 100,000 people who have since taken my course, I made a study of English from the commonsense point of view. I found out how many words are actually used in writing by the average person; how frequently they are used; how many mistakes average educated people make; and what few words are the subjects of mistakes. I found that while you might recognize 25,000 words in reading, you would be unlikely ever to write more than 6000. And only 1000 would give you any particular trouble. In fact, if you could be absolutely sure of 250 words most commonly used and most liable to error, you would be a crack speller and very good in pronunciation.

In *grammar* there are only 25 principles on which errors are commonly made, and a list of 150 errors would very nearly cover every mistake any ordinary American is likely to make. I have been equally successful in simplifying *punctuation*. I defy anyone to remember the 15 rules for the use of the comma given in most textbooks. No one can fail to remember and apply my *three* rules.

A Good Vocabulary Is the Measure of Success

Certain vocabulary tests were recently worked out by the Graduate School of Education of one of our greatest American universities. It was discovered that successful business executives know the meaning of more words than even college professors. They missed only 7 words on the average out of 150 hard words. College professors missed 8. Ordinary high school graduates missed 76. In reporting this research work the Atlantic Monthly stated: "A large vocabulary is typical, not exclusively of executives, but of successful individuals."

But you can't learn new words merely by studying the dictionary, for you forget them as fast as you learn them. I know just one good way of building up a vocabulary, and that is by first learning something about words and how they are built (I teach that in my course), and then observing them in reading. That means you must get the habit of constantly reading good books—you must learn to like to read them. My 12-volume Nutshell Library (which comes with the course) makes it fun to acquire this habit; for each volume introduces you to loving a great author who is a master of words.

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As you know, language is used unconsciously. You can't talk—and think of rules of grammar at the same time. Bad habits can never be removed by studying rules. My patented method substitutes habit-forming practice that is truly more like a fascinating game; and it is concentrated on giving you all-around ability.

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A Free Book for You

The greatest compliment ever paid me was a combination of two testimonials that came to me at the same time. A college president said he was reading my books in bed at three o'clock in the morning, "picking up points for himself," and a boy in a grocery store in Kansas said he liked my course because "it was such simple and easy study." Absolutely all kinds, from top to bottom are numbered among my 100,000 students.

If you will send for my free book, "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day," you will not only get a fascinating story that cannot help being of immediate practical use to you, but you will also be personally introduced to some scores of my students who have lost their doubts about themselves, learned psychological principles that have been worth hundreds of dollars to them, and have corrected their unconscious bad habits of English. Write today for this free book. No agent will call. Sherwin Cody School of English, 674 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

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Smaller Yachts To Be Adopted For Future Races

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—More and smaller yachts for the future races for the America's Cup, and other plans for the future in international yachting, are extremely likely. This may come as the result of the recent conferences between a committee of British yachtsmen sent over by the British Yacht Racing Association, and the officials of the New York Yacht Club, as the visitors, Major B. Heckstall-Smith, secretary of the association, Algernon Maudsley, secretary of the Royal London Yacht Club, C. Richard Fairey, who contemplates a challenge for the trophy if the present regulations are modified to allow smaller yachts, and Alfred G. Mylne, a prominent designer of yachts, propose the adoption of a new class, to be called L, with a maximum waterline of just over 65 feet, instead of the present J class, which has a waterline of 87 feet, and is too big and expensive to permit frequent racing, with its big crew and great maintenance cost.

The local experts of the New York Yacht Club met the proposals, which also include modification of other regulations in the international yacht rules, with the utmost cordiality, and approved such changes as limiting the length of bow overhang, and increasing required strength of masts and rigging, to make the vessel easier in a seaway, as proposed by the visitors, but also made additional suggestions for revising the scantling rules, in regard to construction weight, to further assist in producing a more efficient type of yacht.

It is expected that at least four of the new class will be constructed this year in Great Britain, for racing in 1938, and one of these may be built for the King, who is following in the footsteps of his father, George V, who maintained the Brittannia right through the troublous times of the post-war depression, and is an enthusiast on yatching himself.

The new class will be known as 56 rater sloops, with 4100 feet of sail, with a dozen hands, and a cost of $150,000 to build and race, and would probably be as popular here as in the Channel waters around the Isle of Wight.

The formal adoption will be brought before the British Y. R. A., and the New York Yacht Club on the return of the committee, which departed on Wednesday, and then immediate steps will be taken for their construction. G. E. T.

Ranger Largest Of Class J Sloops

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger, now under construction at Bath, Me., as a possible defender of the America's Cup, will be the largest of all the Class J sloops. The dimensions of the craft were announced yesterday by Roderick Stephens, one of the designers. At the same time it was announced the Ranger will not be launched until May 11, instead of April 14 as originally planned, and will have its first tests off Newport, R. I., May 17.

The Ranger will have an overall length of 135 feet—three feet longer than T. O. M. Sopwith's Challenger 2d. They will have the same waterline length and draft, 87 feet and 15 feet. The Ranger will be narrower, however, slightly under 22 feet. The tonnage will be 166.5.

The new yacht also will have a new sail plan with a comparatively small mainsail, 4825 square feet in area, and a larger fore triangle, 2725 square feet.

College Baseball Results

Dartmouth 13, Maryland 12.
De Kalb 18, Eastern Kentucky 5.
North Carolina 8, W. and L. 0.
Penn State 9, George Washington 8.
W. and M. (Norfolk) 5, Savage 4.
W. and M. 22, Vermont 2.

Byron Nelson Has Three-Stroke Lead In Augusta Golf

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 3 (AP)—America's professional golf stars wondered today what to do about the lad they call "Lord" Byron Nelson from Pennsylvania, streaking out in front in the $5000 Augusta National. They forgot Robert Tyre Jones Jr., still a youngster at 35, but playing as a business-man golfer in this tournament.

While the once unbeatable Atlantan, 13 times a national champion stood in a tie for 35th place, the 25-year-old Nelson shot a par 72, which with his first round of 66 placed him safely in the van for a second day with a halfway total of 138.

Slender Ralph Guldahl of St. Louis, another youngster who has just turned 25, surrendered no ground to the pace-setting Reading walloper. He also equaled the par 72 card for the hazardous course to remain three strokes back of Nelson with a 141.

Making up ground in the second round, despite the furious pace, was big Ed Dudley, professional from Philadelphia and major-domo of the Augusta National Club, who conquered par for two days in a row to reach the midway station with a 70-71—141 and in a tie with Guldahl for the runnerup position.

Jones, wild off the tees and with his approaches in contrast to putting lapses and lack of concentration on the greens in the three previous tournaments, added a 74, two over par, to his first-round 79 for a 153 total, the exact spot where he stood a year ago.

Even with his unfavorable showing, Bob was out in front of Gene Sarazen of Brookfield Center, Conn., former American and British open champion, who blew himself to a 43 on the incoming side yesterday to stand at 154. Back of Sarazen were two well-known professionals, Craig Wood of New York, twice runnerup here, and Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., with totals of 156.

At this time one year ago, Lighthorse Harry Cooper of Chicago led the field through 36-holes by five strokes with 139, five under par. Cooper, after a 73 for the opening round, breezed the distance yesterday in 69, three under standard figures, for a midway total of 142 that left him in a third-place tie with Wiffy Cox, from Washington, D. C.

Lawson Little, former emperor of the amateurs who turned professional a year ago, collapsed badly over the second 18, taking a 79 after his sub-par 70 Thursday and dropping from third into a twenty-first place tie.

One stroke back of Cooper and Cox at 143 were Ky Laffoon and Johnny Revolta, of Chicago, and Tony Manero of Salem, Mass., the national open champion. Revolta and Manero had par 72s and Laffoon a sub-par 70.

Platak Meets Atcheson For Handball Title

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—Joe Platak, husky Chicago post office clerk, neared a third straight singles title last night by winning his semifinal match in the national A. A. U. handball championships.

Platak defeated Jack Srengo of St. Louis, a former champion, 21—7, 21—14, qualifying to meet Sam Atcheson of Memphis, Tenn., also a former titleholder, in the finals this afternoon. Atcheson whipped Jack Schwartz of Washington, D. C., 21—7, 14—21, 21—5.

Platak now has won 147 games to 36 losses, a record unapproached by any entry in the current tourney.

The doubles title battle will send the defending champions, Andy Berry and Joe Gordon of Los Angeles, against Platak and Bob Weiller, also of Chicago.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Chicago defeated Detroit 2-1 in first Stanley Cup hockey match.

Leads at Augusta

International

Byron Nelson of Reading, Penna.

Mrs. Del Barkhuff Reaches National Badminton Finals

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—Mrs. Del Barkhuff of Seattle, Wash., a pre-tournament favorite, entered the finals of the women's singles division last night in the National Badminton Championships at the Illinois Naval Armory.

Mrs. Barkhuff defeated another Seattle entry, Zoe Smith, 11—9, 14—10. At the same time, Mrs. Ray Bergman of Westport, Conn., qualified to meet Mrs. Barkhuff for the women's singles crown tonight by defeating Constance O'Donovan, Detroit star, 11—6, 11—3.

In quarterfinal matches during the day, Miss Smith had defeated Patience Radford of Boston, 11—7, 6—11, 11—7. Mrs. Bergman eliminated Shirley Stuebgen, Berkeley, Calif., 11—6, 11—6, and Mrs. Barkhuff defeated Helen Gibson of Westport, 11—2, 11—8. Miss O'Donovan bested Junia Mason of Boston, 14—10, 11—5.

Walter Kramer of Detroit, regarded as the top ranking men's singles star, defeated Chester Goss of Los Angeles, 15—4, 15—6, qualifying to meet Hock Sim Ong of Berkeley, Calif., in the men's singles final tonight. The Chinese star eliminated Chicago's last entry, Henry Raynolds (C. Q.), 10—15, 15—10, 15—8.

In the women's doubles semifinals, Mrs. Barkhuff and Miss Smith teamed to defeat Mrs. Dorothy Gesaman and Miss O'Donovan of Detroit, 15—3, 15—4, and Helen Gibson and Mrs. Bergman of Westport, Conn., defeated Miss Radford and Patrician Bird of Boston, 15—10, 15—7.

Donald and Phil Richardson of Boston defeated Gilbert Carpenter and Leland Gustavson of Westport, Conn., 15—11, 15—3, qualifying to meet Chester Goss and Don Eversoll of Los Angeles for the men's doubles crown. Goss and Eversoll whipped Kenneth Ridgeway and Don Vaughan of Garden City, N. Y., 15—8, 17—16.

Mrs. Barkhuff and Hamilton Law of Seattle qualified for the mixed doubles final by defeating Miss Radford and Don Richardson of Boston, 15—12, 15—6. Opposing them will be Mrs. Ray Casey and Kramer of Detroit, who won by default from Miss Smith of Seattle and George McCook of Pasadena, Calif.

Cannon Declares Investigation Needed

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Baseball holdouts found a champion yesterday in Representative Raymond J. Cannon of Wisconsin who asked the Justice Department to investigate the "absolute monopoly" enjoyed by club owners.

Mr. Cannon, a former player who tried unsuccessfully 17 years ago to organize a players' union, wrote Attorney General Homer Cummings that owners are violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

"There exists in organized baseball," he said, "an agreement between club owners that none will hire a player unable to reach an agreement with the club with which he is or has been playing.

"A club owner submits a contract, which may be unfair, but the player must sign or he is forever barred from playing. Every club is by this agreement prevented from engaging such a player.

"This combination has made it possible for the magnates owning clubs to dictate terms as they desire. It seems to me there could not be a clearer case of a complete and absolute monopoly in restraint of trade.

"I am calling upon you to make an immediate investigation and to institute proceedings in the courts of the United States to terminate the conditions," he wrote the General.

Mr. Cannon said players had been "coerced and intimidated" for years and that if they raised their voices in defense they were referred to by owners as "trouble makers" and were disciplined by being sent to lower class leagues.

He said baseball's Black Sox scandal of 1919 "may be directly traced to this arbitrary and monopolistic power exercised by the magnates."

Millers Win Title

MINNEAPOLIS, April 3 (AP)—The Minneapolis Millers won the American Association Hockey Championship last night, defeating the St. Louis Flyers 6 to 0 for a clean sweep.

Training Camp Echoes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., April 3—In their search for a third base coach, the Boston Red Sox might profit giving Tom Daly consideration . . . Tom, the veteran bull-pen catcher and part-time coach, knows more baseball than many of the signal stealers now employed in the major leagues . . . His diamond career is long and varied . . . Started with Lowell, Mass., in the old New England League back in 1913, he joined the White Sox in the fall of that year . . . Made a trip around world with two big league teams in fall of '13 and spring of '14, when only 18 years of age . . . Made the front page by hitting a home run before King George V of England, in London.

Daly remained with the White Sox through 1914 and '15, dividing his time between first base, third base, the outfield and behind the bat . . . With Cleveland in '16 and part of following year . . . Optioned to Buffalo late in '17 and at the close of season was sold to Cubs . . . Cleveland lost Tom through failure to file his option in the league offices . . . With Cubs through 1921, and sent to Los Angeles in '22 and '23 . . . Moved to Portland in '24 and Seattle in '25, coming back East in '26 and '27 to catch for Jersey City.

Jersey City franchise moved to Montreal in 1928 and Tom went along too . . . Stayed there through 1929 . . . At Toronto in '30, Jersey City in '31 and back to Toronto in '32, as manager . . . Was active catcher as late as 1932 . . . Joined Red Sox organization in 1933 and has been there ever since . . . A tireless worker and one of the league's most popular men . . . Is rooming with Moe Berg this spring, placing considerable baseball knowledge behind one hotel room door.

The Cubs may desert Catalina Island next year and train in either Florida of Arizona . . . Poor weather has turned the Chicago players against the California camp . . . Lou Gehrig, ball player-actor, is said to be watching his diction more closely these days as he prepares for his moving picture debut at the end of the current season . . . Jimmy Hamilton, president of the Nashville Southern Association club, believes Lance Richbourg has a great future as a manager ahead of him . . . Lance once captained the University of Florida nine and later patrolled the Boston Braves' outfield.

It develops that Johnny Peacock, the free agent catcher who received a $10,000 check for signing a Red Sox contract, is not the prospect he was expected to be . . . John may some day hit big league pitching, but his awkward style behind the plate appears unchangeable . . . One of Jack Wilson's biggest faults is his unwillingness to accept and apply the suggestions of older pitchers . . . Jack's control is getting no better, fast . . . The Red Sox are struggling to break young Dominic Dallesandro of his hitting-at-bad-balls habit . . . Del often goes after pitches two feet outside the plate.

Reid Defeats Baxter In Squash Tennis Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—James T. Reid, the veteran coach of Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, led the way into the semifinals of the national open squash tennis championship at the Shelton Club last night, as he defeated his pupil in what proved to be an uninteresting lesson to Gerard T. Baxter Jr., with the coach hardly showing his real skill at all, allowing Baxter to set his own pace. The score, 15—11, 15—11, 13—18, 15—8, was far from showing the difference between them.

This was the only match played, as Harry F. Wolf, national amateur champion, felt the effects of his hard battle against Barry Ryan, and had his match postponed until Monday, when the other quarterfinals will be played. G. E. T.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia (N) 5, Washington (A) 2.
Cincinnati (N) 7, St. Louis (N) 6.
Chicago (N) 1, Chicago (A) 0.
St. Louis (A) 8, Philadelphia (A) 6.
Brooklyn (N) 8, Detroit (A) 4.
Pittsburgh (N) 10, San Diego (PC) 2.
New York (A) 5, Tallahassee 2.
Rochester (I) 6, Columbus (AA) 3.
Newark (I) 6, Toronto (I) 2.
Montreal (I) 2, Chattanooga (S) 1.

Four Are Tied For Lead In Billiard Play

World's Pocket Billiard Championship Standing

	W	L	BG	HR
William Mosconi	2	1	11	78
Ralph Greenleaf	2	1	11	63
Onofrio Lauri	2	1	19	45
James Caras	2	1	18	52
Marcel Camp	2	1	15	39
Charles Seaback	2	2	15	43
Erwin Rudolph	1	1	11	38
Andrew Ponzi	1	1	16	28
Irving Crane	1	1	18	26
Bennie Allen	1	2	18	41
Joseph Diehl	1	2	22	51
Fay Gainer	1	3	30	27

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—James Caras, the defending champion, and two of his former pursuers for the world pocket billiards title, Ralph Greenleaf and William Mosconi, hit their strides yesterday and joined Onofrio Lauri in the tie for the lead in this year's championship at the Ponzi Academy. None of them were quite at their best so far, but all three had enough and to spare to conquer their opponents. Caras defeated the veteran Bennie Allen, 125 to 77; Greenleaf disposed of Fay Gainer, 125 to 37, and Mosconi scored over another veteran, Charles Seaback, 125 to 79. Marcel Camp was the other winner, defeating another newcomer, Joseph Diehl, in the first evening game, 125 to 79.

William Mosconi climbed into a tie for the lead in the first afternoon game, when he defeated the veteran Charles Seaback, in 21 innings, 125 to 79. It was a safety duel throughout, and a forfeiture against Seaback kept his score low, in spite of an unfinished run of 43, his best of the tournament so far, at the end. Mosconi made a run of 52, and his safeties were more carefully executed.

Ralph Greenleaf also climbed into the tie and also tied Mosconi and Rudolph for the best game of the series, when he defeated Fay Gainer, the newcomer, 125 to 37, in 11 innings. He might have done even better but for carelessness in the later innings, when he made two of his rare misses. He started off with a run of 43 and another run of 32 brought him to 106 in the eighth inning, but he needed three more before he ended, missing at game point in the tenth. Gainer started well, also, with a run of 23 in the third, but fell off badly thereafter.

Diehl failed to show the impressive style of his early performances, and Camp played with more vigor, so that the battle was not as close as had been expected. Camp took the lead soon after the start, with a run of 39, while the best that Diehl could do was 25. The game went 16 innings, and the score was 125 to 79.

Caras started very badly in the final game of the day, and Allen, playing with his accustomed care, watched his chances, and with a run of 41, his best, in the third inning, led at 55 to minus one. But Caras soon found his touch, with a run of 42 in the sixth, and holding the veteran with fine play so that Allen was forced to play safety shots most of the time, gradually gained on him, taking the lead at 85 to 67 in the ninth, and ran out the game, 125 to 77, in the 18th. He was careless at the end, and allowed Allen time to score 11 points after being within a few points of victory himself.

Sports Huddle

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—On second anniversary of Gene Sarazen's memorable "double eagle," which enabled the Connecticut agriculturist to tie Craig Wood in $5000 Augusta national, comes word of similarly remarkable golf shot, fired in Texas . . . Sarazen, you'll recall, bagged "dodo" deuce on a par-five 15th hole with 220-yard spoon shot . . . Today's hero, Maurice Smith of Anson, Texas, holed out his tee shot on par-four 325-yard dogleg fifth hole at Lakeview course, Hamlin, Texas . . . Smith is a lawyer and left-handed . . . His three-under-par "dodo" is first recorded in AP's hole-in-one club and puts him at head of class for 1937 . . .

Mattatuck (Conn.) Country Club's in a tough spot . . . It's lost, due to foreclosure action, its clubhouse and one hole of its nine-hole layout . . . Fred Perry, for Collier's, rates America's Don Budge and Gene Mako as "even proposition against any team" in this year's Davis Cup warfare but also insists Britain has chance to keep tennis mug, without him . . . Great Britain, says Fred, not only can rely heavily on Bunny Austin but has advantage of playing challengers on home grounds . . . He brackets Australia and Germany with United States as cup threats . . .

Bob Feller's cousin, Harold Manders, pitches for University of Iowa . . . Maurice Shevlin, St. Looey expert, says they look and act alike . . . Manders fanned 10 at St. Louis U. batsmen in six innings . . . First 25-foot broad jump of spring credited to Mack Robinson, dusky Olympic sprinter who competes for Pasadena Junior College . . . Robinson, runner-up in Olympic 200 meters, aims to pick up where J. Owens left off . . . Pat Dengis, advised never to run again after breakdown in 1936 Boston A. A. marathon, is among early entries for this year's classic, to be run April 19.

Fritz Howell, scouring Ohio's collegiate precincts, discovers rowing was first sport at Marietta, Mount Union was birthplace of intercollegiate basketball competition, and that State's first college football game was played by Cincinnati and Miami . . . Tulane and Colgate, grid rivals, have obtained Buffalo (N. Y.) stadium for this year's game, scheduled Oct. 16, for only $500 rental . . . Leo Raskowski, star Ohio State tackle 10 years ago, has job in House of Representatives' post office at Washington.

Dennis Girls Win

NORFOLK, Va., April 3 (AP)—Jack Dennis girls, Norfolk, Va., assumed top run in the girls' booster division here last night in the tenth annual national duck pin bowling congress, downing the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., girls' team, Hartford, Conn., 1520 to 1457. Helen Roberts of the Jack Dennis team gained the lead of women contenders with high set of 350 and rolled one game of 147.

Outboard Racers To Seek Honors On June 26-27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., April 3—With both the collegiate and scholastic individual titles open and the remainder of the honors in doubt, a new crop of champions will be crowned in the eighth annual National Intercollegiate Outboard Championships to be held on Saratoga Lake here next June 26 and 27.

Paul B. Sawyer, Jr., of Yale, and Gar Wood, Jr., formerly of Algonac, Mich., high school, who won the national intercollegiate and interscholastic high point titles, respectively, at Richmond, Va., last summer, cannot defend them this year. Sawyer will be in Europe to compete for the Spreckels Trophy at Paris, and Wood has graduated from the schoolboy ranks.

This turn of events should provide a welcome stimulus to interest in the forthcoming intercollegiates, giving a wide field of amateur drivers an opportunity to graduate from the unknown column into the select circle of champions.

The chief point of concentration among the collegians, aside from the coveted individual title, is the mammoth yellow cup which goes to the institution piling up the most points during the annual regattas. During the seven years of intercollegiate racing, only four teams have held the award, Colgate, Dartmouth, Yale and Rutgers. Dartmouth won the trophy last year through numerical strength and may be able to gain a third leg on the prize here.

The regatta will be conducted by the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association with Everett B. Morris of New York, as executive secretary. The event is sponsored by the Junior chamber of Commerce, the Saratoga Boat Club and other civic organizations, Joseph P. Duval is regatta chairman. A list of previous intercollegiate champions:

1930—Colgate ..... Skaneateles, N. Y.
1931—Dartmouth ..... Skaneateles, N. Y.
1932—Yale ..... Skaneateles, N. Y.
1933—Rutgers ..... Skaneateles, N. Y.
1934—Rutgers ..... Lake Hopatcong, N. J.
1935—Yale ..... Worcester, Mass.
1936—Dartmouth ..... Richmond, Va.

Schiff Advances In Table Tennis; Wins Over Woody

NEWARK, N. J., April 3 (AP)—Top-seeded Sol Schiff of New York led the men's singles advance of the United States seventh annual table tennis championships into the round of 16 last night as play began in men's and mixed doubles and veteran's singles.

Schiff, a round ahead of the field Thursday, defeated Edwin Woody of St. Louis after dropping the first set. The scores were 15-21, 21-11, 21-15, 21-11.

Jimmy McClure of Indianapolis, seeded second, won his way into the select 16 with a five-set victory over Abe Krakauer, of New York, 18-21, 21-19, 19-21, 21-17, 21-16.

Laszlo Dellak of Hungary, top-seeded among the foreign entries, continued his brilliant play with an easy win over Charles Schmidt of New York, 21—19, 21—13, 21—15, after putting out Sanford Luptic of New York, 21—9, 21—3, 21—10.

Standa Kolar of Czechoslovakia, second ranked in the foreign part of the draw, won from Jimmy Hubschmann of Paterson, 21—7, 21—12, 21—10, and then was forced to travel five sets against the youthful Jimmie Jacobson of New York, 15—21, 19—21, 21—15, 21—15, 21—18.

Bernard Grimes of New York ended the comeback attempt of Marcus Schussheim of New York, national champion several years ago, by defeating him, 19—21, 21—13, 21—18, 21—13.

Ruth Hughes Aarons of New York posted an easy win over Mrs. Paul Smith of Provincetown, Mass., 21—14, 21—7, 21—12.

Vines Leads Perry

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3 (AP)—Tall Ellsworth Vines was 1 up on Fred Perry today in their long series of professional tennis meetings as the result of a 16—14, 3—6, 6—3 victory here last night. The match left Vines with 20 victories against 19 for Perry. In the long-drawn opening set Perry wilted after failing to take set point in the tenth game. Vines carried the set to 14-all, and then broke through Perry's service to take the next set. He ran out the set with three service aces in the thirtieth game. George Lott and Bruce Barnes won in straight sets in a doubles match with Vines and Perry, while in a one-set preliminary Lott beat Barnes, 8—6.

American Hockey Association

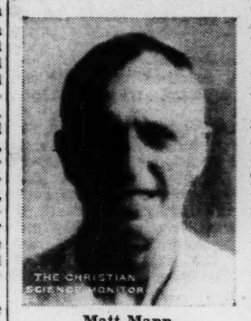
Minneapolis 6, St. Louis 0.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A Great Trio

When Harvard succeeded in snapping Yale's remarkable record of successive swimming victories recently, the remarkable work of Coach Harold S. Ulen of the Crimson natators was given due consideration. Yale, under Robert J. H. Kiputh, had ruled eastern college aquatic circles for some 13 years, whereas Harvard had done little or nothing in swimming until the former Syracuse mentor was called to the Cambridge university, and then the Crimson started on a campaign which finally brought a swimming victory over her dearest rival. The fact that this was the first dual-meet defeat for Yale in 165 starts as well as Harvard's first victory over the Bulldog made the feat even more outstanding. By what he has accomplished at Harvard, Ulen has won for himself a place among the leading swimming coaches of the country, and, with Kiputh continuing at Yale, followers of eastern college swimming may sit back and look forward to seeing some more great swimming competition when the Crimson and Blue meet in the future.



Matt Mann
Michigan Swimming Coach

Mann Completes the Trio

While only two coaches have been mentioned up to the present time, the title of this article is "A Great Trio," and in order to complete the three we were referring to, we now bring in the name of Matt Mann, who has been swimming coach at the University of Michigan during the past 13 years. In that time the Wolverines have won no less than 10 Big Ten team championships at swimming and have also been credited with eight National Collegiate Athletic Association championships out of the 11 which this organization has held. In other words, since Mann took charge at Ann Arbor, the Maize and Blue has failed to win the Big Ten title and N. C. A. A. meet only three times each. Considering the class of competition which the Wolverines have met in the latter meets, this is truly a remarkable showing.

Will Hold Dual Meets

It was certainly pleasing news to hear that Michigan and Yale are to come together in dual team matches next year and the year after. In 1938 the teams will meet at New Haven some time in February and the following year they will meet at Ann Arbor. Unless all signs fail here will be two meets which will furnish plenty of fast competition with the battle for team points as close as could be desired. With Yale meeting Michigan and Harvard meeting Yale, there is going to be a fine chance to settle the dual swimming championship of the United States as Harvard and Yale should again battle for the eastern championship with Michigan continuing as a favorite to hold the Big Ten honors. It will take the best that Coaches Kiputh, Ulen and Mann have to offer to produce the winning teams of 1938 and 1939, and where could one pick a greater trio of swimming coaches to perform such a task?

An Authority Speaks

No more appropriate time could have been picked for the publication of the book entitled "Marathon," written by Clarence H. De Mar, than now, when we are on the eve of another of those great Patriots' Day Boston Athletic Association marathon runs. This is the most famous of marathon runs in the United States, and no person is better qualified to tell about it or, in fact, any marathon, than De Mar. Winner of the B. A. A. run seven times, as well as of many other long-distance runs, also being a member of three United States Olympic teams, De Mar is certainly well qualified to write on such a subject, and he has made good use of his ability. The book really contains two stories, one about his running career and the other about his personal life, and both of them offer much fine reading. "Marathon" should prove to be as popular with the public as De Mar has been when running along the road from Hopkinton to Boston. It is published by the Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vt., and sells for $1.50.

Sabin Eliminates Riggs In Atlanta Net Tourney

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3 (AP)—Darkhaired Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., who stands No. 17 in the national tennis rankings, blasted young Bobby Riggs, national clay courts champion, from the Atlanta invitation tennis tournament in straight sets yesterday.

The youthful Riggs, who ranks No. 4 nationally, was making many errors. Sabin was right on top of his game, to take their semifinals match 6—0, 6—2, 6—2.

Joel Hunt of Los Angeles, who ranks ninth nationally, and Bryan M. Grant Jr., tiny Atlantan who ranks third, will decide which shall be the other finalist in a match today. The finals are slated for Sunday.

Hunt made his way to the semifinals yesterday by downing Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta youngster who ranks high in junior play. The more experienced Hunt had little trouble with Bobbitt to win 6—4, 6—3.

Amusements

BOSTON

LAST WEEK
THOUSANDS CHEER THE NATION'S PRIZE PICTURE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer presents
THE GOOD EARTH
starring Paul Muni Luise Rainer
COLONIAL..Now
Twice Daily 2:30—8:30

SHUBERT TONIGHT AT 8:30 MAT. TODAY
Dwight Deere Wiman presents
Rodgers' & Hart's New Musical Comedy
IT'S A HIT! BABES IN ARMS
MITZI GREEN
RAY HEATHERTON—DUKE McHALE
Eves. 55c to $3.30. Wed. Mat. 55c to $2.20 Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.75, tax incl.

Majestic Theatre, Sunday 8:15 P.M.
Federal Music Project Presents
BURLE MARX
Director of Rio de Janeiro Philharmonic Orchestra
Conducting
State Symphony Orchestra
25c ALL SEATS 55c
Works Progress Administration

SOUTH STATION In the Station
FRENCH RIVIERA SOCCER SPORT
CRIME DOES NOT PAY
SILLY SYMPHONY DEATH VALLEY
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Showing through next Wednesday
Pick Powell and Madeleine Carroll
"ON THE AVENUE"
Jane Darwell and Lois Wilson
"LAUGHING AT TROUBLE"

SYMPHONY HALL
SUN. EVE., APRIL 11, at 8:15
HANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY
DR. THOMPSON STONE, Conductor
VERDI'S "REQUIEM"
BLANCHE HASKELL VERA KEANE
EDWARD RANSOM HUDSON CARMODY
76 Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra
Tickets $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 (tax exempt)
On Sale at Symphony Hall

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
METROPOLITAN OPERA
THURSDAY MATINEE, APRIL 8TH
"LES CONTES D'HOFFMANN"
with GLADYS SWARTHOUT and LAWRENCE TIBBETT
This is the only mid-week matinee during the opera season. A few remaining tickets are still available for this performance.
(Knabe Piano Used Exclusively)

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
HELD OVER—2ND WEEK
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Business and Industry

Demand for Grain Heavy—Corn Prices Highest in 12 Years

Commerce and Finance

G. M. 1936 Sales Volume Is Third Best in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Revealing a record high in the number of motorcars sold, the annual report of General Motors Corporation shows total sales for 1936 of $1,439,289,940, the third highest in its history, and a gain of 25 per cent over the $1,155,641,511 total of the year before. The aggregate compares with sales volume of $1,504,404,472 in 1929 and with $1,459,762,906 in 1928.

Net earnings last year were $238,482,426, equal after charges, reserves, taxes, including $2,395,283 surtax on undistributed profits, and preferred dividends, to $5.35 a share on 42,872,394 common shares, compared with net of $167,226,510, or $3.69 a share on the common in 1935. Last year's profit was surpassed only in 1928 and 1929, when net earnings were shown to be $276,468,108 and $248,282,268 respectively.

The corporation sold 2,037,690 passenger cars and trucks in 1936, a new record for all time, exceeding by 7.3 per cent the previous high record of 1,899,267 units sold in 1929. Sale of other products, particularly Frigidaire, likewise showed important gains, and nearly all established new sales records.

Got 43 Per Cent of the Business

Reporting on the year's business, Lammot du Pont, chairman, and Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, said:

"During 1936 the corporation accounted for 41.6 per cent of the new motorcars and trucks sold to consumers within the United States, as measured by registration, and approximately 37 per cent of those sold throughout the world. Comparatively considered, these are new records of accomplishment.

"The competitive strength of the corporation's 1937 products is indicated by the fact that 43.4 per cent of the new passenger cars and trucks sold to consumers in the United States during the month of December were General Motors cars."

"At this writing, notwithstanding the fact that the manufacturing facilities of the corporation are taxed to the utmost, and in all probability sales will be lost during the year 1937 due to inability to meet the demands, no important expansion, on a broad basis, is contemplated."

$202,081,519 Dividends Total

Preferred and common dividends paid totaled $202,081,519, comparing with $105,654,969 in 1935, a new all-time record. There was retained in the business an amount of $36,400,906, oir 85 cents a share.

General Motors Corporation or its predecessor company have reported net sales in the period 1909 to 1936 of $16,535,823,333, and have had $2,269,527,413 available for dividends. Of this amount, 76.62 per cent has been paid to stockholders, and $621,480,037 has been reinvested in the business. Dividends exceeded earnings only in the years 1921, 1931 and 1932.

Taxes accrued or paid by the corporation and subsidiaries within the United States last year were $91,150,000, comparing with $63,160,000 for 1935. This amount is equivalent to $2.13 per share of common stock, compared with $1.47 a share for 1935. Based on the average number of employees, it was equal to $440 per employee, against $334 for 1935. For each dollar of pay roll the tax bill was 25 cents, against 21 cents in 1935.

Pay Rolls Second Highest

The following table shows the number of individuals within each salary group shown, receiving $5000 and over, as of December 31, 1936:

Salary Group	Number of Individuals
$100,000 and over (none over $150,000)	2
80,000 to 99,999	1
70,000 to 79,999	8
60,000 to 69,999	1
50,000 to 59,999	8
40,000 to 49,000	4
30,000 to 39,999	9
20,000 to 29,999	42
15,000 to 19,999	67
10,000 to 14,999	173
5000 to 9999	1363
Total receiving salaries of $5000 and over	1678

The cost of executive administration on the basis of salary proper amounted to 21 cents per $1000 of sales. Bonus compensation amounted to 43 cents per $100 of sales. The total of 64 cents compares with 60 cents in 1935.

Salaries and wages paid in 1936 were $384,153,022, with the average number employed 230,572. This included $9,165,554 appreciation fund distributions. In 1935, pay rolls were $327,677,624, with 211,712 average number of employees, and includes $4,647,925 appreciation fund distributions. Pay rolls were the highest on record except for 1929, when they were $389,517,783, with an average of 233,286 employed.

Working Capital Gains

Net working capital at the year end was $339,686,551, a gain of $19,725,332 for the year. Cash, U. S. Government and other marketable securities were $195,659,172, against $199,435,663, inventories were $225,644,813, compared with $196,325,118, and current assets were $513,986,449, against $465,028,108, while current liabilities were $174,299,898, against $145,066,889.

Expenditures for plant in 1936, exclusive of special tools, amounted to $66,793,767, and were partly offset by the disposal of certain properties and transfers between active and idle plant account during the year. Gross plant account also was increased $41,389,478 by the consolidation of certain subsidiaries. After certain other additions, subtractions and applications of retirement reserves, there was a gain of $69,033,812 in net plant account.

United Electric Coal Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of United Electric Coal Co., Chicago, approved an increase in the authorized common stock to 750,000 shares from 535,000 and a change from no-par value to $5 par. The company will offer stockholders rights to buy 204,000 shares of the new stock at $5.50 a share on the basis of ⅖ of a share for each share held.

Motors Executive

Underwood

Alfred P. Sloan Jr.
President of General Motors Corporation

Commodity Prices At Highest Level Since Spring of '30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.2 per cent in the week ended March 27, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

This increase, says the report, brought the all-commodity index to 87.8 per cent of the 1926 average. This is the highest level reached since the spring of 1930 and is 10.7 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

Average wholesale prices of farm products, hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities advanced during the week. Foods and chemicals and drugs declined, and metals and metal products and building materials remained unchanged from last week's level.

Prices of commodities exclusive of farm products rose 0.1 per cent during the week. The index for the group "all commodities other than farm products" stands at 86.2 per cent of the 1926 average, representing advances of 1.5 per cent and 8.0 per cent over a month ago and a year ago, respectively.

Industrial commodity prices, measured by the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods," increased 0.2 per cent. This week's index—85.8—is 1.7 per cent above the corresponding week of February and 8.9 per cent above that for March, 1936.

Raw material prices dropped 0.3 per cent, as did also prices of semi-manufactured articles.

Commodity Groups:	Mar. 27, 1937	Mar. 20, 1937	Mar. 28, 1936	Mar. 30, 1935
All commodities	87.8	87.6	79.3	78.9
Farm products	94.7	84.4	76.8	77.5
Foods	87.5	87.9	79.7	81.8
Hides and leather products	105.7	105.0	95.3	85.7
Textile products	78.1	77.6	70.4	68.8
Fuel and lighting materials	76.9	76.8	76.7	74 2
Metals and metal products	96.0	96.0	85.7	85.0
Building materials	96.2	96.2	85.2	84.9
Chemicals and drugs	87.0	87.3	79.1	80.4
House - furnishing goods	90.3	89.8	82.7	81.9
Miscellaneous	79.3	78.8	68.2	68.8
Raw materials	90.0	90.3	77.2	*
Semi - manufactured articles	90.0	90.3	74.5	*
Finished products	86.8	86.4	81.2	*
All commodities other than farm products	86.2	86.1	79.8	79.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods	85.8	85.6	78.8	77.3

*Not computed.

N. Y. Banks May Hold Railroad Securities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Savings banks will be permitted to hold as investments for another year any of their railroad securities which by reason of depreciation have become ineligible as legal investments for them, according to the terms of a measure to which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has affixed his signature.

The bill, sponsored by Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens (R) of Putnam County, amends the Banking Act, and, in signing it, Governor Lehman characterized it as "a moratorium" upon securities of certain railroad companies as legal investments for savings banks. The bill was first enacted in 1932 to spare these institutions from the necessity of selling depreciated securities at a loss and thereby aggravating the financial crisis. The bill now extends this "moratorium" only to April 1, 1938.

Silk Firm and Subsidiary Raise Wages 17 to 20 P. C.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn. (AP)—The Willimantic Silk Company and its subsidiary, the Corn Spinning Company, posted notices of a wage increase, ranging from 17 to 20 per cent, for the 450 employees working at both firms.

The increase, which becomes effective April 5, applies both to piece and hourly rates.

Company officials said they believed their action was the first pay raise granted in this section by silk manufacturers, exclusive of rayon makers.

Standard Gas Shows Drop In Net During Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Net income of the Standard Gas and Electric Company of Chicago, a parent company, amounted to $2,098,413 for the 12 months ended on Jan. 31, last, against $2,143,791 in the preceding 12 months.

Bernard W. Lynch, president, said no plan of reorganization under 77B has been formulated yet, but that stockholders would be notified as soon as a plan had been proposed formally.

Wheat and Corn Prices Up; Strong Demand Continues

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The wheat price action the past few days has been decidedly irregular. The demand from import countries abated to some extent and from all indications the big advances the forepart of the week in Argentine prices checked the demand for Plate grain. The demand was diverted to Danubian and central European countries having grain for export, including Czechoslovakia. On Friday, a rush of buying sent prices up strongly again, and corn rose the limit of 4 cents to $1.25¾ a bushel, the highest since March, 1925. Trade experts say that only in seven years out of 112 for which records are available have current prices for domestic corn been exceeded.

Influences affecting sentiment adversely were the bearish estimates of the United States winter wheat crop, and the evidence of a less active demand abroad. Private forecasts of the winter wheat crop averaged 655,000,000 bushels, compared to 520,000,000 bushels raised last year. It is understood abandonment has been much less than the past few years.

Good Export Business Seen

If rainfall is adequate in the Northwest and western Canada, and a good crop of spring wheat is raised, the United States would appear to be in line for a good export business, for the first time in several years. Much will depend on whether the spring wheat crop comes through without serious mishap.

From all indications old crop wheat in all countries will be extremely light. Argentine surplus stocks are now estimated at only 51,000,000 bushel, with Australian surplus 40,000,000 bushel Canadian stocks in all positions except on the farms and in transit total 80,000,000 bushel against 208,000,000 bushel a year ago. These supplies will be used up closely by the end of the crop year, and it is quite likely the demand will lap over well into the coming season.

Cash wheat buying has been of fair volume, but the flour trade has not been especially active, although there was improvement over the past few months. Visible stocks decreased 1,514,000 bushels last week, but the decrease this coming week may be smaller, as receipts reached a larger total.

Argentine Crop Estimate

Argentine shipments have been reduced somewhat, 6,470,000 bushels the past week. Australian exports were 2,447,000 bushels, there being less haste in moving out the Australian wheat. The Argentine government estimated the crop at 248,000,000 bushels or 2,000,000 bushels less than the preliminary forecast.

Corn has been exceptionally strong, the general demand stimulated by active business in cash corn, stimulating activity which carried prices up to new highs. Private estimates for April indicating only 381,000,000 bushels corn back on the farms compared to 776,000,000 bushels a year ago, gave added force to the bull arguments. It is now the opinion that until summer anyway any Argentine corn coming in, will meet with a good demand in coastal areas, and that no great quantity will come into western competition.

Oats have made an indifferent response to the strength in corn, but the statistical developments have favored holders. Soy beans made new tops for the crop.

Class I Roads' Net Income for 2 Months 10.8 P. C. Above '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Net railway operating income of Class I railroads in the United States in the first two months of the year amounted to $76,795,318, against $69,290,873 in the corresponding period last year, a gain of 10.8 per cent, according to the Association of American Railroads. Net operating income for February was $38,358,638, against $33,562,341 in February, 1936, an increase of 14.3 per cent.

Gross operating revenues for the first two months of 1937 were $653,611,402, compared to $599,488,651 for the like period of 1936. Operating expenses for the first two months aggregated $497,819,612, compared to $467,616,505 for the corresponding period of last year.

Gross operating revenues in February, 1937, amounted to $321,926,715, compared to $300,430,323 in February, 1936. Operating expenses for February totaled $244,146,472, compared to $235,875,519 in the like month in 1936.

Northern Texas Electric Petitions to Reorganize

Declaring its inability to continue to keep up with rapidly-maturing debts, the Northern Texas Electric Corporation, organized as a public utility holding company under the laws of Maine, has petitioned the Federal District Court in Boston for reorganization under Section 77 B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

In filing its petition, the corporation reported that assets and liabilities as of Feb. 28, 1937, balanced at $14,064,962 but prospects for 1937 were sufficiently discouraging to warrant federal assistance in the interests of stockholders and creditors. The petition was signed by Harry H. Hunt, vice-president of the corporation, who declared that the petition had been authorized, yesterday, by the board of directors.

Time Earns $11.93 Share Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Time, Inc., magazine publishers, earned net profits for 1936 of $2,747,232 after estimated tax provision and special expenses of $900,000, Henry R. Luce, president, reported. This was equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $11.93 a share on the common stock. In 1935 net profits were $2,249,823, or $9.74 a share.

Business Seen Needing Signal On Supply and Demand Status

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It seems a pity that the recent epoch-making remarks of Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, in which for the first time a high reserve official intimated that the credit of the country ought to be based on its productive capacity, have not excited broader comment or deeper thoughts, particularly in that part of the community best equipped to give technical appraisal to financial innovations—Wall Street. Chairman Eccles' article in the current Fortune, which appeared shortly after his policy release to the press on easy money, also contains a broad discussion of ways and means of credit control and stabilization which deserve broader consideration than they have yet received.

However, there has been some discussion, and the following are some of the ideas which have resulted.

In the first place, all the present discussion of credit control appears based on the fear that in case boom turns into slump, the present state of the art of economics has not developed means to cope with the consequent fading of confidence. The primary reason for putting the brake on business improvement it is pointed out, is the lack of means of reinvigorating business decline. It is based fundamentally on the philosophy that what goes up must come down, and the real danger is not in the going up but the coming down. Thus, for example, some observers of the Administration's concern over "hot money" flowing into this country point out that it is not the embarrassment of its arrival which the Administration seeks to avoid, but the potential embarrassment of its departure.

Seeks Economic Stability

In the light of this theory, that the purpose of control is to avoid the danger of decline, Mr Eccles' refusal to abandon an easy money policy, together with the tenor of his article in Fortune, take on a clearer form. He evidently considers the true problem to be that of preventing declines. For example—"It is desirable that the federal debt be reduced as low as possible so that there will be no hesitation in increasing it when the need arises." And ". . . It would be a pity if the next downturn caught us as unprepared as we were in the last . . . (on) a program of public works and work relief."

Mr. Eccles indicates the hope that private business will help materially in solving "the problem of economic stability," Thus he hopes "that the business and banking communities, which have so much at stake, will take a leading part in devising and supporting measures for its solution."

This seems a great improvement on the customary approach of economists and government officials to the problem of economic instability. Reliance is usually placed on duly constituted authorities. It overlooks the incalculable volume of self-interestted and highly trained efforts on the part of private business, individuals, investors, traders, speculators, purchasing agents, sales managements, etc., to achieve right prices, and to avoid credit excesses, over-confidence, under-confidence, etc.

But all these efforts have, so far, come to naught. Pointing out that natural forces of decline are supposed to set in motion compensatory recovery forces, Mr. Eccles says in his Fortune article that instead, "decline in one industry, far from stimulating other industries, may provoke or accelerate a decline in them."

Is More Output the Answer?

Mr. Eccles suggests increases in economic output as a means of curbing the present rise in prices. This proposition is also advocated in the Street, but with one significant caveat. Many industries are at present reaching fast for capacity output, and production controls are being abandoned right and left.

Investment in production facilities is increasing rapidly under the stimulus of higher prices, and provides, at present, the outstanding hope of a check to even further price advances. But when, as and if demand fails to come up to this increased capacity, and a decline in prices starts, then the added capacity may become economically accursed. The "over-capacity" of recent years is not easily forgotten. Observers in the Street are already discussing the possibility, imminent in a year or two, that the present rapid expansion in capacity in certain industries may become excessive.

The vogue in economic theory today, particularly in anti-laissez faire circles, is to draw from this obvious inability of business to plan its programs in any stable fashion the conclusion that (a) it cannot be relied on to do so in the future, or in any way be aided to do so; and (b) government officials, through credit policy, "compensating" public works, etc. can do what business has patently failed to do. In this respect Mr. Eccles has followed the fashion, merely recognizing its latest expression.

Credit System "Unintelligible"

As against this tendency to rely on duly constituted authority to offset cumulative mass business mistakes (the business cycle) it is suggested that there exists another alternative. That consists in setting up some kind of monetary and credit mechanism which will give a clear-cut signal of "over-expansion" or "under-expansion." Nothing is more conspicuous about our present currency and credit system than the fact that it is almost entirely unintelligible. With all the mass of financial statistics which have been made available in recent years, no two financial observers, be they Government officials or private bankers or business men, can agree on the meaning.

What the weekly Reserve statement says as to fundamental credit conditions hangs in the air. It gives no clue to whether prices are too high or too low, or to whether the nation's productive capacity is excessive or insufficient, or to whether wages should go up or stay down, or to whether there is "inflation" (collapsible confidence) or "deflation" (shallow pessimism). Business men, Government officials, bankers, investors, etc., strive in vain to penetrate the mystery, to divine whether current developments are financially sound or not.

In all the talk of the need of greater control of business and the business cycle, it seems to be wholly overlooked that business is in need of control primarily because it has no signals for the exercise of self-control. It is like traffic without lights. And in the absence of clear-cut signals or standards of price and credit condition, it seems a very faint hope that Government officials, who express and act on public opinion, can in the long run do much better.

The signal which business, and Government officials, both need, is one which would accurately and intelligibly interpret the inter-relation between demand for, supply and available inventory of, and national capacity to produce, commercial staples. Such a signal would clearly show whether prices were too high or low, wages too large or small, and capacity being overtaxed or under-utilized. Then government control, credit control, and business self-control would all be vastly easier. The first two might in large part be dispensed with.

One clue to such a solution is provided in the now unfashionable gold standard. When demand for this commodity obviously exceeded the available supply and inventory, overexpansion of credit was indicated, but when supply obviously exceeded demand, it was evident that credit expansion could be resumed. Unfortunately, however, gold is a unique commodity, with an insensitive and inelastic supply which colossal inventories cannot compensate for, and a demand which is anything but rational.

The trouble was not that we submitted to the discipline of a standard of value or price yardstick, but that we submitted to the wrong one. If gold had had a supply and demand like that of iron, copper, or cotton, the movement of the reserves from week to week, month to month, and year to year, would have given a clear signal of whether national capacity to produce essential goods and services was being over-taxed or under-utilized, and so of whether prices were too high or low, wages too large or small, and of whether our national faith in our productive ability was at the moment too large or too small. As compared with the current proposals to overhaul the whole car from crankshaft to rear tires, the proposal might have the simplicity of installing a missing differential gear.

Dawes Sees Peak Of Recovery This Year or in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Peak years in the present period of recovery will probably be this year and next, declares Gen. Charles G. Dawes, chairman of the City National Bank & Trust Company of this city and former Vice-President of the United States.

General Dawes addressed a regional conference of the Robert Morris Associates, an organization of bank-credit officials, on the policy of trust investments in common stocks. He said that the responsibilities of a gerater magnitude than ever before now rests upon trustees in connection with common-stock holdings of proposed purchases.

"When I say now," he declared, speaking of recovery, "I am referring to this year and next, which two years will probably cover the peak years in this present period of prosperity."

Sees Stock Prices Lower

"It is now the part of wisdom" he continued, "for those trustees who, during the depression, purchased common stocks because of the existing unprecedented low interest rates on prime bonds and mortgages, to change their common-stock purchases into good bonds and mortgages.

"That the interest rate on the latter is bound in the natural course of events to rise," he added, "is as certain as the present market price for stocks on the average will be lower in the not too distant future."

General Dawes declined to amplify his statement as to what period is encompassed in "not too distant future."

"The wise trustee," he continued, "must realize that the indefinite retention in a trust portfolio of an assortment of common stocks inevitably means in the course of time a considerably lower range of market values compared with those of this particular period of prosperity.

"He should have a natural anxiety to rid himself of the vicissitudes of the stock market and the relative uncertainty of stock income as compared with bond and mortgage income. In this present period changes can be made with less loss of principal than in the not-too-distant future.

Hits Speculative Excesses

"It is to be remembered that it is always dangerous to try to sell stocks at the peak prices. Nothing is more inevitable during the latter portions of periods of prosperity than for the masses of our population to flock into speculative excesses.

"At such times as in 1929—high interest rates on prime securities may exist for a short time coincidentally with a stock market boom, but both are short-lived. Such a period, however, is still quite a time in the future, in my judgment. There is still a reasonable time to make reasonable changes in trust stock holdings.

"Many a trustee will fare better in the long run by losing interest in keeping investment funds in cash until interest rates on prime securities have their inevitable rise than by investing in stocks at their present range of prices. One of the Rothschilds once said he had made his fortune because he discovered there are times when one should not try to make money."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's financial year ends on the last day of March, and early in April the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces his budget for the new year. The form of the budget speech has become rigidly defined. The chancellor begins with a review of what happened in the year just closed. Then he surveys his expenditure for the new year, and compares it with what he expects next year's revenue to be on the basis of existing taxation. All this time he has his eye on the clock, and not until the stock markets are closed for the day does he announce what changes in taxation he proposes for the future in order to meet his proposed expenditure.

Painless Budget Forecast

From the present flow of revenue and expenditure it looks as if the year 1936-37 will end up with a small surplus or a deficit up to around 15 millions in a total of 800 millions sterling. The answer depends upon how arms expenditure goes during the concluding weeks of the year.

Estimates for the coming year are divided into consolidated fund expenditure and supply services. The former will be around 235 millions; it is almost entirely for the service of the national debt, and any surplus over actual expenses is used as a sinking fund to reduce the capital of the national debt.

Last year the original budget allowed 537 millions for supply services of which 158 millions was for defense. Estimates published for the coming year show a total 163 millions higher than the original budget of last year. Of this increase 22.5 millions is due to the transference to the treasury from a separate fund of revenue from motor taxation.

This separate Road Fund was supposed to be used for upkeep and improvement of roads, but in the past continuous raids were made upon its revenues by needy chancellors, and during the coming year it will disappear as a separate account. It looks as if actual expenditure for the closing year will be about 30 millions higher than the original budgeted expenditure.

Making the proper adjustments to make the figures comparable, this year's budgeted expenditure may exceed last year's actual by something like 110 millions, which may be increased if any supplementary estimates are introduced later. But of this 110 millions the government has announced that it intends to borrow 80 millions during the coming financial year, so that the extra revenue to be raised by taxation may be about 30 millions, plus the amount of any supplementaries.

In the ordinary course of events there will be an increase in the yield of existing taxation. The income tax to be collected during the year 1937-38 will be levied roughly upon the income earned during the year 1935-36, which was appreciably higher than that of the previous year.

Increases in Taxation

Estimates of the increased income which may be expected from these natural causes runs around 30 to 40 millions without any excessive optimism. And it is cheering to financial writers to discover that the natural increase in taxation revenue will be equal to the amount needed for defense expenditure uncovered by loan.

Increases in taxation are allowed for by certain prophets to cover unforseen increases in expenditure, and at the most include an increase of 3d. in the standard rate of income tax to 5 shillings in the pound, plus a few increases in indirect taxation. And it may not be unreasonable to guess that the Chancellor decided how much he was going to borrow by deducting his anticipated natural increase in revenue from his present estimate of increase in expenditure. An increase in rates of taxation could then be left to provide for emergency increases in expenditure beyond present estimates. And the Chancellor has warned us that the arms expenditure of 300 millions a year during the next five years must not be taken as an absolute top limit.

Mr. Keynes' Suggestion

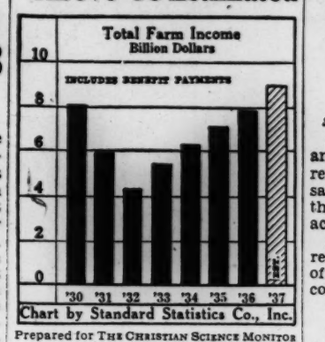
Mr. Keynes suggests that expenditure of 80 millions by the Government on rearmament from borrowed money may produce by its primary and secondary effects an increased general demand of some 240 millions sterling. This would require at present prices an increase in real national output of some 5½ per cent if it were not to produce an inflationary rise in prices. He suggests that if savings increase rapidly, if restrictions to international trade are reduced, so that employment may increase in the distressed areas, if arms industries are diverted whenever possible to the areas of concentrated unemployment, if there is a decline in investment in building, and if investment by public bodies is rationed; if all these things happen the increase in output required during the year may be only 3 per cent, which he considers not impossible.

It is interesting to see how strongly the tide runs in favor of increasing international trade. Inevitably Britain occupies a key position. Herr Sandler, Swedish Foreign Minister, has been in England for this purpose, but it should require no urging from other nations to show the advantages of relaxation in trade restrictions.

Measured by value, British imports fell by 1933 to only 60 per cent of their 1929 level, and by 1936 had recovered only to 70 per cent. Exports fell in value between 1929 and 1933 by 50 per cent and in 1936 were still only 60 per cent of their 1929 level. The volume of imports was slightly higher in 1936 than in 1929; while 1936 exports were 75 per cent of their 1929 volume.

The terms of trade moved in Britain's favor during the depression, but now that advantage is being rapidly lost. Prices of goods bought from abroad are rising faster than prices of goods exported, and it would be to Britain's advantage to limit the rise in prices by an all-round relaxation of restrictions. But it is hardly a favorable omen that in the new Canadian trade agreement, while the Canadians offered a number of concessions valuable for England, Britain's generosity was limited to a reduction in duty on Canadian silk stockings and reed organs.

Farm Income 10 P. C. Above '36 Estimated



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It is tentatively estimated that farm income in 1937 will be some 10 per cent higher than in 1936. The sharp advances in prices of numerous agricultural products in recent weeks call attention to the fact that the farmers are again facing a highly prosperous year.

More Corporations Report Salaries Of Executives to SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Reports of salary data to the Securities and Exchange Commission made public by the New York Stock Exchange revealed that E. S. Phillips, president of the Devoe & Reynolds Co., Inc., received compensation of $72,426 for the year ended Nov. 30, 1936. E. D. Peck, first vice-president and general manager, was paid $63,838. A. C. Stephan, treasurer, received $46,147, and 11 directors, also officers or employees of the registrant company or its subsidiaries, $394,916.

Compensation paid in 1936 by other companies reporting was as follows:

Nash Motors Company

E. H. McCarty, former president	$44,442
C. H. Bliss, vice-president and director	30,000
N. E. Wahlberg, vice-president	20,000

Caterpillar Tractor Company

C. L. Best, engineering work in connection with research and development	$50,000
B. C. Heacock, president	50,000
O. L. Starr, vice-president in charge of research	40,000
Eight directors who were also officers	260,000

Endicott Johnson Corporation
(Fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1936)

George F. Johnson, chairman of board and director	$41,706
George W. Johnson, president and director	46,290
Charles F. Johnson Jr., first vice-president, general manager and director	48,790

John Morrell & Co.
(Fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1936)

T. Henry Foster, president and director	$29,500
G. M. Foster, vice-president and director	24,000
J. C. Stentz, treasurer and director	24,000

Gulf States Steel Company

W. H. Coverdale, president and director	$27,311
L. E. Geohegan, vice-president, general manager and director	21,192
A. R. Forsyth, vice-president and treasurer	12,862

International Shoe Company
(Fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1936)

Arthur B. Fletcher, director and branch manager	$24,500
William H. Moulton, director and president	18,000
H. Roy Green, director and general manager of sole leather tanneries	18,000
Twenty-five directors	299,392

Zonite Products Corporation

Robert R. Wason, president and director	$17,960
Chadbourne Stanchfield & Levy, general counsel	23,000

Pacific Coast Company

N. D. Moore, vice-president and general manager	$13,000
G. W. Mertens, assistant vice-president	7,500

Auto Production Lower for Week

DETROIT, April 2 (AP) — Cram's Reports, Inc., estimated that this week's output of the automotive factories would total 99,425 passenger cars and trucks, compared with its revised figure of 101,046 units last week and 108,426 during the corresponding week of 1936. It placed General Motors output at 51,800 compared with 53,635 last week; Ford unchanged at 34,800. No production was recorded for Chrysler, Hudson and Reo, closed by strikes.

Ward's Automobile Reports put this week's output at 96,710 cars and trucks, compared with 101,115 last week and 106,325 for the like week last year.

Central Hanover Deposits Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. reported deposits of $899,717,011 as of March 31 compared with $879,465,252 on Dec. 31, 1936. United States Government securities totaled $345,790,029 against $352,271,167.

Retail Business Up 8 to 15 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Without the lure of any special clearance events, many retailers had a larger volume of sales during the past week than in the final period of Easter shopping, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Auspicious weather, continues the report, permitted the gratification of the urgent needs repressed by the cold and rainy March.

Women's Wear Active

"While men's clothing, hats and furnishings moved rapidly into the foreground, the women's wear division maintained its dominating position," says the survey. "Dressmaker cape costumes, three-piece suits, untrimmed coats, dresses and accessories were among the best-selling items, as were shoes, with the sandal effects ubiquitous. Sales of furniture, rugs, draperies, and housecleaning supplies revealed the approach of the spring renovation season.

"Longest stretch of favorable weather thus far this spring encouraged freer consumer buying, many of the key cities reporting a substantial increase over last week's sales, with the average around 2 to 5 per cent. The estimated volume of retail distribution for the country, as a whole, ranged from 8 to 15 per cent larger than for the comparative 1936 week.

"For the New England states, the spread over a year ago amounted to 10 to 18 per cent, and for the East to 6 to 20 per cent.

"Uncertainty of consumer income in cities affected by unsettled strikes curtailed buying in the Middle West, as retail sales were only 8 to 16 per cent higher than in the 1936 week. Improved crop prospects and larger farm income lifted buying in the Northwest 12 to 18 per cent over last year's.

"There was little recession in the South from the previous week's volume, but the rise from a year ago was reduced to 15 to 22 per cent. For the Southwest the gain was narrowed to 6 to 12 per cent by further labor troubles.

"Increased industrial operations helped the Pacific Coast, as the advantage over 1936 was 8 to 15 per cent.

Wholesalers Busy

"Renewed activity was reported by the principal wholesale markets, following the slackening pace of the two weeks preceding. Trips which had to be postponed during the rush of the Easter-selling season brought a larger number of retailers to most branches, and to their purchases were added a constantly rising number of reorders.

"The combined total of orders lifted the estimated wholesale volume substantially for the week, but the gain was narrowed to 10 to 18 per cent from 1936, as comparison was made with mounting last-minute Easter buying of a year ago. Interest was centered chiefly on merchandise to be offered at regular prices during the current month and the early part of May," according to the report.

Buys Mechling Bros. Chemical

NEW YORK (AP)—General Chemical Co., wholly owned subsidiary of Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., has acquired assets and business of Mechling Bros. Chemical Co. The price was not announced. Benjamin S. Mechling and Edward A. Mechling, president and vice-president respectively, will continue actively in the business. The Mechling concern, at Camden, N. J., and Medford, Mass., produces silicate of soda and other products.

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1

We are pleased to announce that

B. Devereux Barker, Jr.

Laurence H. H. Johnson, Jr.

Henderson Kellogg

Robert Whitney

have been admitted to this firm

Patterson, Wylde & Windeler

40 Broad Street, Boston

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day 1,625,620
1937 vol. to date 162,918,230
1936 vol. to date 185,562,995

Oil Shares Take Lead in Rather Quiet Dealings

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Selective recoveries of fractions to 2 points or more prevailed in exceptionally quiet dealings on today's stock market.

Further improvement in U. S. Government securities, evacuation of Chevrolet sit-downers, signing of a wage-hour agreement in the soft coal industry, and belief an amicable conclusion of the Chrysler union negotiations is imminent helped to bring in mild support for the list.

Oils and specialties, with a few steels, motors and rails, pointed upward. Coppers and rubbers were virtually neglected. Transfers were around 700,000 shares.

Commodities Mixed

Commodities were mixed. May corn at Chicago jumped to another 12-year top and other gains exhibited strength. Rubber and copper futures backed away. Cotton was inclined to edge forward.

Shares on the upside most of the time included Skelly Oil, Texas Corp., Seaboard Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Continental Oil, Standard Oil of Indiana, Shell Union Oil, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Chrysler, General Motors, Deere, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, Omnibus Corp., Crown Cork, International Nickel and Cerro de Pasco.

Slipping a shade either way were U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Standard Oil of N. J., Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, General Electric, Boeing and Montgomery Ward.

Backward were Monsanto Chemical, Johns-Manville, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, National Lead and Lone Star Cement.

Numerous Bonds Rise

U. S. Government issues today widened the margins separating them from Friday's lows.

Extension of the rally and the moderately improved tone of the share list sent some corporate liens up a point or more.

In the second hour Governments showed advances ranging from 2-32ds to 14-32ds of a point. The average gain was around ¼.

The best of the corporate list included Chesapeake Corp. 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Cuba Northern Railway 5½s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, up 1 to around 2.

A few of the rails continued heavy, but others made fractional progress. Minor gains appeared in loans of Southern Pacific, Texas Corp., Pure Oil, Pacific Gas, Bethlehem Steel, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Goodyear, International Hydro-Electric, and Consolidated Edison.

Bonds of Missouri Pacific, M-K-T and Northern Pacific dipped.

Most foreign obligations held to a fractional swing. Those of Germany and Canada were higher. Polish 7s slid off about a point.

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Some metal, oil and specialty shares gaineg ground in the Curb Market today, with improvement ranging from fractions to around 3 points.

Newmont regained more than 2 points of its 4 point loss yesterday, and Colts Patent Firearms was up about 4 on light volume. Others higher included Apex Electric, McWilliams Dredging, Aluminum Co. of America, Gulf Oil, Pantepec, United Wall Paper, Electric Bond & Share and Creole Petroleum.

Off fractionally were Niagara Hudson Power, Pennroad, Teck-Hughes and Columbia Oil & Gasoline.

Market Opinions

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—The recent uncertain tone of the market appears to be some attempt to strike a balance between the generally excellent complexion of business and industry and the uncertain outlook of labor and politics. If some of these vexacious situations are cleared up without too pretracted delay, however, the rising tide of business should restore confidence and inspire buying of sound securities.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—From an industrial and business standpoint the outlook is not unpromising, but of late there has been a sharp contraction in activity in the stock market due not so much to uneasiness as to the long term outlook as to nervousness as to just what is going to happen in the immediate future in Washington. There appears to be no good reason why advantage should not be taken of setbacks to acquire good common stocks because unless practically all signs fail, the main tendency is toward a higher level.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston — Although selling which originates with news developments seldom lasts very long, nevertheless, it would seem as though the market would continue sensitive to the unpredictable and changing viewpoint of the Administration with respect to the pace of recovery. Insofar as a broad market program is concerned, we would adhere to a program of conserving purchasing power, while awaiting definite indications of a sustained reversal in trend.

Thomson & McKinnon, New York—We anticipate higher prices for stocks over the medium term future, with intermittent normal reactions, and favor better-situated oil and steel shares for purchase.

Wico Electric Company

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The annual financial report of the Wico Electric Company to its stockholders shows the company made a net profit after all deductions for 1936 of $31,123, an increase over the previous year's net profit of $20,913, Edward L. Stoughton, president, reported. This figure includes $9099 paid out in dividends during the year.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	50½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	52	52	52	
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	78½	78¼	78¼	+1½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	5	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
28⅜	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	7	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
36	31¾	Addressograph (1)	2	31½	31½	31½	Apr 1
4⅜	3	Advance Rume	3	3	3	3	—1¼
80¼	70¾	Air Reduc (1a)	2	71½	71	71½	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
15¾	14¼	Alaska Jun (.60a)	51	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	Apr 2
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	24	4½	4⅜	4½	— ½
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	1	52	52	52	+ ⅛
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	53½	52½	53½	—1¼
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	54¾	54	54¼	+1½
52½	41½	Alleg pr pf	1	45	45	45	Apr 1
45⅜	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	6	41¾	41½	41¾	
258½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	4	242½	240	242½	Apr 2
33½	25½	Allied Mills (⅓gr)	2	26½	25½	26½	+ ¾
21⅞	16⅜	Allied Strs (.20g)	23	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	7	82½	82	82	Apr 2
83½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½gr)	7	66	66	66	+ ⅜
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	32½	32	32	—2½
87⅜	47⅜	Amal Leather	2	73⅜	73¼	73¼	+ ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	5	48	47	47	Mar31
114⅞	101	Amerada (2)	2	106¾	106	106¾	+ ½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	1	95	95	95	+3
41⅜	28½	Am Bk Note (¼gr)	2	28¾	28⅝	28¾	
80¾	61⅞	Am Br Sh (2)	1	62½	62½	62½	
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	2	108	108	108	+ ½
174	153¼	Am Can pf (7)		156	156	156	Apr 1
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	4	62	61½	62	+ ⅜
104½	92½	Am Car & F pf	6	97½	96½	96½	+1⅜
90¾	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	2	82¼	82¼	82¼	Apr 2
134⅞	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	124	124	124	Mar29
105⅛	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100½	100	100	Apr 2
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	5	20	19¾	20	— ¼
30¾	26⅞	Am Comi Alc	13	30	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
33⅜	28	Am Crys Sug (2g)	6	28⅞	28½	28½	Apr 2
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	5	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
17	13	Am Europ	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	19	11¼	10½	11	+ ½
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	2	48¼	48¼	48¼	Apr 2
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	9	56	55⅜	56	Apr 2
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	2	29½	29½	29½	Apr 2
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	18	20½	20	20	+ ¼
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	5	51	49⅜	50½	Apr 2
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	24	40½	38⅝	40½	+ ½
52⅜	46½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	4	17	16¾	16¾	Apr 2
4¾	2½	Am Ice	2	32	31⅞	31⅞	Apr 2
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (2e)	2	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ¼
17¾	13⅝	Am Internat	14	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	5	52	51½	52	Apr 2
125	114	Am Loco pf	1	114	114	114	—1
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¼gr)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
13⅜	11	Am M&Met (.30gr)	1	11	11	11	
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	11	62¼	60¾	60¾	—1⅛
129½	122½	Am Met 6%pf (6)	4	122½	122½	122½	Mar2s
15½	11½	Am Pow & Lt	16	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅜
87½	66	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	2	68½	67⅞	68½	+1
72½	51⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	1	57½	57½	57½	+1
29½	24¼	Am Ra & St S (.60)	4	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
45¼	33½	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	24	40⅛	38⅝	40⅛	+ ⅛
39	23⅛	Am Safe Raz (2)	2	32	31⅞	31⅞	Apr 2
105¾	88¼	Am Seating	2	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ¼
154	145	Am Smelt&R (1½gr)	39	94	92½	92⅞	— ⅜
107	100	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145½	145	145	+1
7⅞	3½	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Apr 2
67½	30	Am Smelt rts	20	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	Mar31
73¼	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	2	61	60⅜	60¾	Mar31
26½	21½	Am Stl Fdrs (½gr)	9	42¼	41	42¼	Apr 2
56⅞	47⅝	Am Stores (2)	3	22	22	22	
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	49	49	49	Apr 2
25⅞	21½	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	133	133	133	Apr 2
187	168½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	22¼	22	22	Apr 2
99	78½	Am Tobacco (5)	4	171½	171	171½	+ ½
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	2	82	81½	82	+1
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	84¼	84	84	+ ¼
20⅛	16¼	Am Type Fdrs	3	135	135	135	+ ¼
29½	22⅜	Am W Wks (.20g)	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
107	97½	Am W W 1pf (6)	11	23	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	2	97½	97½	97½	Apr 2
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	3	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ¼
1¾	⅞	Am Wtg P	2	71¼	71	71	+ ½
9¾	4½	Am Wtg P pf	33	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	6	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	+ ⅝
97⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	1	185	185	195	Mar 5
39½	52⅛	Anaconda (¼gr)	9	62	61½	62	Apr 2
97	83	Anacon W & C (½gr)	82	62⅜	61¾	62	
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	1	85	85	85	+2
37½	29	Andes Copper	3	21⅜	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	31	31	31	Apr 2
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½gr)	2	8	8	8	Apr 1
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr 1
13¾		Armour Il pf (6)	1	108⅜	108⅜	109⅜	Apr 2
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	22	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	Apr 2
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	2	96½	96½	96½	Apr 2
70½	59½	Armst Cork (⅝gr)	1	100	100	100	Mar2s
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝gr)	3	64½	64	64	— ¾
17⅜	13	Artloom	1	14	14	14	
24¾	19½	Assd Dry Gds	25	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Mar30
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	98	9.	93	Mar31
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	3	120	120	120	Mar27
106	99	Assd Invest (2)	1	51	51	51	Mar31
87⅝	69½	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	99	99	99	Apr 2
104	100¼	Atch T & S F (2e)	12	81¾	80¼	81¾	+2
55½	44⅛	Atchison pf (5)	1	101½	101½	101½	— ½
29	24	Atl Cst Line	3	49¼	48¾	49¼	+ ⅜
44	37	Atl G & W I (f)	2	24½	24	24¼	Apr 2
37	30⅛	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	1	37	37¼	37¼	Apr 2
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	12	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	*	112	112	112	Apr 2
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	27	17¾	17¾	17⅞	
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾gr)	1	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	+ ¼
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼gr)	1	81	81	81	+1
26⅜	28¼	Auburn Auto	1	15½	15½	15½	Mar29
9⅛	7⅛	Aust Nich	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	3	8	8	8	Apr 2
			118	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	+ ½

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
120	71⅞	Baldwin Loc asd	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	2	110	108	110	+3
40½	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Mar31
47¾	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	44	37⅞	37	37⅜	+ ⅝
45	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	42¼	41⅞	42¼	+ ½
43⅜	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	43	42	42	Apr 2
32	35⅞	Barber Co	8	40⅜	39¾	39¾	
35¼	25¾	Barber Bros	3	29	28⅜	29	+ ½
20¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	42	33½	32¼	33	+ ⅜
28¾	16¼	Bayuk Cig (.18¾gr)	27	17¾	17	17	+ ½
112	24⅞	Beatrice Cr (1g)	7	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	Apr 2
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Mar29
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Mar30
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	3	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86¼	86⅛	86⅛	Mar18
30½	4½	Bendix Aviat (¼gr)	7	25	24⅜	25	+ ⅜
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.45g)	7	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅜
62¾	53	Best & Co (2½g)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¾
105½	93	Beth Stl	37	97⅜	96¼	96½	+1
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	4	19¼	19	19	Apr 2
129½	120¼	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	5	124	122	123	Apr 2
69¾	53	Bigelow-San (½gr)	6	55½	53	53	Apr 2
38	30	Black & Deck (½gr)	32	32	32	32	+ ⅜
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	13	27¾	26½	27½	+ ½
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	4	40½	40	40½	+ ½
48⅜	41	Bohn Alum (3)	1	43½	43½	43¾	
28	26⅛	Borden (1.60)	6	26½	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	1	80	80	80	
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¾
4½	3⅜	Botany C M A	6	3½	3½	3½	Apr 1
23¼	16¾	Bridgeprt Br (.60)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½gr)	13	48	47½	48	+ ½
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Str (3)	1	46	46	46	— ½
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	4	41	40⅞	41	
8	5½	Bklyn & Qu T	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
38½	25½	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	7	25½	25⅜	25½	
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	2	40⅞	0⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
102¼	97	Bklyn-M T pf (6)		97	97	97	+1⅛
52¾	38¼	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	4	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
53	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	46	57⅜	46	+ ⅛
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	10	22	21⅜	21	+ ¾
25¾	13½	Bucyrus-Erie	11	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	
14⅜	11½	Budd Mfg	5	11⅞	11½	11½	
18	15	Budd Mfg pf	2	89¾	88¼	89¼	Mar31
45⅛	34¾	Budd Wheel	1	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	
33	21	Bullard Co (¼gr)	3	40¾	40½	40¾	Apr 2
70¼	61½	Bulova (4a)	5	53¾	53	53¼	Apr 2
3⅜	2⅛	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	1	31	31	31	+ ⅜
83¼	53	Bush Term	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr 2
10⅛	6¾	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Mar31
27½	21⅜	Butler Bros (.15g)	3	16½	16½	16½	
9¼	5⅜	Butler Br pf (1½)	2	33	33	33	+ ¼
33¾	27	Butte C & Z	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
34⅜	27	Byers Co	12	28¼	27¼	28¼	Apr 2
		Byron Jack (¼gr)	3	31½	31½	31½	Apr 2

—C—

48¼	39¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	8	39¼	39¼	39¼	Apr 2
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Mar31
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	26	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
20⅛	15	Calumet & H (¼gr)	8	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
37⅜	30¾	Campbell Wy (1)	14	2¼	32¼	32¼	
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	3	33½	3¼	33½	
17½	14	Canadian Pac	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
61½	13½	Cannon Mills (½gr)	3	53	52¾		
18½	15	Cap Adm A	4	17	6¾	16¾	Apr 1
8⅝	7	Carriers&Gen (.05g)	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Apr 2
176½	138	Case (J I)	2	157	157	157	Apr 2
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	3	92	91¾	92	
36⅝	26⅝	Celanese (⅝gr)	41	34⅞	34⅜	34½	+ ⅜
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	109	108	109	Apr 2
42¾	36½	Celotex	9	42¼	41	42¼	Apr 2
39¼	17¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	35	35	35	
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	21	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
41⅜	30	Cent RR NJ	3	31½	31¼	31½	— ¾
24⅜	17	Cent Violeta Sug	2	17¼	17	17¼	— ¼
14½	10⅛	Century Rib (.10g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Mar30
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	13	79	78	78	
23⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
58¾	35½	Champ P&P (¼gr)	2	54¼	54	54¼	+ ¾
48	41	Checker Cab		41¼	41	41¼	Mar19
68⅞	57¾	Ches & Oh (2.80)	53	61½	59⅝	61⅜	+2⅛
100	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Apr 2
90½	78¾	Chi & E Ill	1	82¼	81	82	+2¾
4⅜	2¾	Chi & E Ill pf	4	4	4		
3½	3⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	5	11½	11	11⅜	Apr 2
6⅜	1½	Chi & N W	6	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
19½	11¼	Chi & N W pf	2	16	15	15	Apr 2
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	2	3½	3½	3½	
18¼	13⅝	Chi Gt W pf	2	15	15	15	
3¼	2⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	291	29½	29½	Apr 1
¼	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	5	4¾	4⅜	4¾	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	10	6⅞	5⅞	6	
70¼	61½	Chi Pneu T pf (⅞k)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	64½	64½	64½	Apr 1
8¾	5¾	C R I & P 6% pf	1	3½	3½	3½	
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	4	7⅞	7	7	Apr 2
27½	21⅜	Chi Yell Cab (2)	6	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
22½	18½	Chick Cot Oil	1	24	24	24	Apr 1
			1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅞	12½	Childs Co	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1½gr)	65	122½	121½	121½	+ ¼
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	2	20	19¾	20	Apr 2
10⅝	8¼	City Strs	5	9	8⅝	9	+ ¾
38⅛	32½	Clark Equ (1.60)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
41¾	35	Clev Cir Br (½gr)	3	37½	37	37½	Apr 2
98⅝	73	Cluett Pea (3)	1	91	91	91	
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	16	169½	169½	169½	
58⅛	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	58⅝	58	58	
25¾	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	7	24	23¾	24	
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	2	103	102¾	103	Mar31
62¾	54	Coll & Alk (2a)	13	55⅜	54	54	Apr 2
51⅞	43	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	—1
20⅞	15	Colum G&E (.40e)	29	15¼	15	15½	— ⅛
108	97	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	97	97	97	Apr 2
39½	32¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	6	34	33	33¼	Apr 2
46⅝	41¼	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	4	41¾	41¼	41¾	Apr 2
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	5	125¾	124½	125	Apr 1
69¼	56⅞	Comi Credit (4)	9	58½	58	58	
114	106	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	4	101	101	101	Apr 2
80¼	66	Comi Inv Tr (4)	11	66½	66½	66½	+ ¼
120	104	Comi IT cv pf (4¼)	4	105½	105½	105½	Apr 2
4⅛	3	Comi Solv (.60a)	23	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
55⅝	55½	Comwith & Sou	43	3⅛	3	3⅛	
19⅛	13⅝	Com & Sou pf (3)	2	57	57	57	
45½	36¾	Conde Nast	1	15	15	15	Apr 2
19¼	16½	Congoln-N (2)	1	41	41	41	
18⅞	13⅝	Congress Cig (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Mar30
12¾	8⅛	Consol Cigar	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	Mar31
49⅞	39⅜	Con Coal	16	12¼	11¾	11¾	Mar31
108	104½	Con Edis (½gr)	21	39⅞	39¼	39½	— ⅜
5¾	4¼	Con Edis pf (5)	5	105¼	105	105	Apr 2
18¾	15	Con Film	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Apr 2
13½	9¼	Con Film pf	5	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	15⅜	Con Laundries	1	11	11	11	Apr 2
105⅞	05½	Con Oil (.80)	225	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Mar16
1⅝	⅞	Con RR Cuba pf	1	8	8	8	Apr 2
32⅜	20⅜	Con Text	7	1⅛	1	1	
37¾	27⅝	Containr Cp (1.20)	7	31¾	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3	Cont Bak A	3	31	30¾	31	
109¾	102⅞	Cont Bak B	16	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
69¼	59¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	157½	157½	157½	Apr 2
25¾	20½	Con Can (3)	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
42¾	38½	Cont Diam F (½gr)	4	51	50½	50½	— ½
37⅜	23¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	116½	116½	116½	Mar22
45½	40¼	Cont Mot	3	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	26⅜	Cont Oil Del (¼gr)	3	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
71¼	65	Cont Stl (½gr)	8	77	74¾	76	+1½
171½	157½	Corn Prod (3)	1	49¼	49½	49½	Apr 2
10¼	6	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	43¾	43½	43¾	
56¾	46	Coty	6	85½	85½	85½	Feb
121	116½	Crane Co	1	29¾	29	29	—1
37	29¾	Crane Co pf (7)	1	39	39	39	— ¾
28¾	21⅜	Cream of Wh (1g)	3	37½	37	37½	Apr 2
19⅞	13¼	Crosley Rad (1¼g)	3	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
100⅞	71½	Crown Cork (2)	3	73⅝	73½	73⅝	— ⅛
56½	49¾	Cro Ck pf ww (3¾)	8	77	74¾	76	+1½
47¼	43½	Cr Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	49½	49½	49½	Apr 2
24⅜	17	Crown Zeller	3	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	Apr 2
101½	99	Crown Zeller pf	58	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ⅛
61¾	51	Crucible Stl	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Bond Prices Up—Corporate Liens Uneven—Curb Firmer

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Economic Status Of Holland Shows Much Betterment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Improvement in the economic position of the Netherlands was outlined by Dr. Hendrik Colijn, Minister of Social Affairs, recently. Through the spending of hundreds of millions of florins on public works, he said, the Netherlands had emerged from the depression to a stronger position than before.

A good fight had been put up against unemployment. The natural increase of the population added 40,000 laborers to the labor market each year, while through rationalization every year 15,000 workers lost their jobs. This meant that from natural causes alone, the Netherlands had to provide work for 55,000 more laborers annually. Today unemployment was 3 per cent less than in 1933. That meant that work had been provided in four years for 220,000 more workers.

Many Industries at Capacity

In recent months, Dr. Colijn continued, unemployment had been on the decrease on a larger scale. Several industries were working at capacity. Such industries as shipbuilding, machinery construction, blast-furnace industry, airplane works, electric lamps and radio manufacture, the construction of railway and tramcars, and the manufacture of electric tools and apparatus were doing well.

Eleven shipyards at the end of 1936 employed 13,875 men or 6200 more than a year before. There were 53 seaships of 151,000 registered tons under construction, compared with 36 ships and 104,000 tons the year before.

Taking into consideration that the Netherlands currency in September last year depreciated 20 per cent, Dr. Colijn said, the foreign trade figures showed considerably larger increases both in volume and in value.

Imports Up 46 Per Cent

From September, 1936, to December, 1936, the value of imports into the Netherlands increased by 46 per cent, that of exports 33 per cent. The volume of imports increased 17 per cent, that of exports 37 per cent. Prospects have generally improved so much that the rise of shares in the stock market in the majority of cases far exceeds a rise of 25 per cent which would offset the depreciation of the florin.

Money remained abundant, Dr. Colijn pointed out. In the course of the last few months over 300,000,000 florins of gold had returned to this country. The Exchange Equalization Fund had to operate vigorously to keep the florin from rising again.

There continued to be a heavy demand for florins, resulting from large purchases in the world market of East Indian products at rising prices. While the cost of living had risen only one or two per cent and wages remained unchanged, wholesale prices continued to rise and had gone up about 15 per cent since September last year.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. day	Year ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	¾%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com. paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	1
Bar silver	45¼c	45¼c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1 %
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ¼ %	⅛@ ¼ %	⅛@ ⅛ %
60 days	⅛@ ¼ %	⅛@ ¼ %	⅛@ ⅛
90 days	⅛@ ¼ %	⅛@ ¼ %	⅛@ ⅛
4 months	¾@ ⅝	¾@ ⅝	⅛@ ¼
5-6 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	⅜@ ⅜

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅜@ ⅝	⅜@ ⅝	⅜
Short bills	⅜	⅜	⅜@ ⅝
Bar silver	21d	20⅛d	19⅛d
Bar gold	142s	142s 1½d	140s 7d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	4.30
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	3½	Warsaw	8
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.89⅞	$4.89½	$8.2397
Cables	4.89⅞	4.89⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0460	.0460	†
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2280	.2279	†
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4022½	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	†
Sweden—krona	.2527	.2524	.4537
Norway—krone	.2462	.2459	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2188	.2185	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'sla—crown	.0349	.0349	†
Finland—finm'k	.0216½	.0216	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3267	.3262	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0625	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5600‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2854	.2854	.8440
India—rupee	.3698	.3698	.6180
Java—florin	.5505	.5505	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3075	.3075	*
Shanghai—dol	.2990	.2987½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5756	.5756	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0006	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 5 higher.

	Open	High	Low
October	118.5	118.5	118.5B
December	118.5	118.5	118.0B

b—Bid.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
20 4¼s '47-52	113.25	113.25	113.25
6 3¼s '43-45	104.19	104.19	104.19
11 4s '44-54	109.28	109.20	109.28
4 3⅜s '46-56	108.4	108.4	108.4
27 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.12	105.4	105.12
7 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	105	105	105
1 3¼s '41	105.20	105.20	105.20
3 3¼s '44-46	104.16	104.16	10.416
8 3¼s '46-49	103.14	103.12	103.14
1 3¼s '49-52	103.20	103.20	103.20
62 3s '51-55	102	101.27	102
67 2¾s '55-60	100.8	99.30	100.8
43 2¾s '45-47	101.14	101.5	101.14
56 2¾s '48-51	100.8	100	100.8
10 2¾s '51-54	99.6	99.6	99.6
255 2¾s '56-59	99.10	99	99.8
273 2½s '49	97.18	97.2	97.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47	101.27	101.27	101.27
29 3s '49	101.10	100.26	101.10

Home Owners' Loan

17 3s A '52	100.25	100.16	100.25
91 2¾s '49	99.24	99.14	99.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	100	100	100
7 Alleghany 5s '44	97	96½	96½
11 Alleghany 5s '49	89½	89¼	89½
8 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	62⅜	62¼	62¼
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	77⅝	77½	77⅝
2 Am Tob 5s '53	92½	92⅜	92⅜
1 Am Type 5½s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Am IG Ch 5½s '49	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
24 Am T&T 5½s '43	112½	112½	112½
13 Am T&T 3¼s '61	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Am WW&E 6s '75	109	109	109
1 Am Wr Pap 6s '47	76	76	76
5 Anaconda W 4½s '50	104¾	104⅝	104¾
5 Arm Del 4s '55	96⅛	96¼	96¼
2 Arm Del 4s '57	96¾	96¾	96¾
7 Arm 4½s '39	103	103	103
5 AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
1 AT&SF adj 4s '95	103	103	103
14 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	103½	103⅜	103½
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107¾	107½	107½
5 AT&SF T Sh L '4s '58	110½	110½	110½
5 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	106	106	106
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	100	100	100
5 A C Line 4½s '64	91¾	91	91
5 A C Line 5s '45	103¾	103½	103½
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	110½	110⅛	110⅛
3 B&O rfg 5s '95	90¼	90¼	90¼
24 B&O 5s '96 F	88⅜	87½	88
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 B&O cvt 4½s '60	79⅞	79½	79⅞
2 B&O 4s '48	106⅛	106	106
3 B&O 4s PLE&WY '41	102¾	102¾	102¾
21 B&O 5s S W '50	104	103⅜	104
20 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117	117	117
6 Beth Stl 3½s '60	102	101¾	101⅜
2 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93¾	93¾	93⅞
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	99	99	99
15 Bkly M T 4½s '66	99¼	99	99¼
1 Bush Term 5s '55	69½	69½	69½
2 Bush Term 4s '52	85	85	85
4 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110½	110½	110½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	103½	103½	103½
10 Can Pac 4s perp	92¾	92½	92¾
3 Caro C&O 5s '38	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Cen Foundry 5s '41	109	109	109
14 Cen Ill E&W 5s '51	101	101	101
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	123¾	123¾	123¾
40 Chesap Corp25s '47	136¼	134¼	136¼
69 Ches Corp 5s '44	119½	118¼	119½
3 C&O 3½s '96D	96	96	96
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	55	55	55
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39	39	39
7 Chi Gt West 4s '59	46½	46½	46½
1 CMS&P 3½s '89B	55	55	55
14 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	31⅜	30¾	30¾
44 CMSP&P aj 5s '75	11¾	11	11
2 ChiNW cv 4¼s '49	20⅝	20½	20½
9 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	12½	12½	12½
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	22¾	22½	22¾
10 Chi&WInd 4¼s '62	100¼	100	100
11 Chi&WInd 4s '52	101⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Childs Co 5s '43	88½	86½	86½
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	93	92¾	92¾
3 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	95	95	95
8 Clev Un Term 5s '73	106	106	106
3 Clev Un T 4½s '77C	101½	101½	101½
1 Col F&I 5s '70	86½	86½	86½
2 Colum G 5s '52 May	102½	102	102
5 Colum G 5s 1961	101¼	100¼	100¼
3 Col RyP&L 4s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Com Cred 3¼s '51	94½	94½	94½
1 Con Coal Del 5s '60	65½	65½	65½
6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104	104	104
11 Con Edis 3½s '56	101½	101½	101½
10 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106½	106½	106½
23 Con Oil 3½s '51	102⅞	102¾	102¾
11 Cons Pw 3½s '65	99⅞	99¼	99¼
11 Cons Pw 3½s 65	101¾	101½	101½
2 Container 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	57	57	57
1 Cuba RR 6s '36	56	56	56
2 Del & Hud 5½s '37	100 7-32	100 7-32	100 7-32
14 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90¾	90¾	90¾
6 D & R G 4½s '36	32½	32½	32½
3 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 D & R G West 5s '78	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	112	112	112
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	62	62	62
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109⅞	109	109⅞
1 Elg Jol & E 5s '41	110	110	110
5 Erie rf 5s '67	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
1 Erie rf 5s '75	82	82	82
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Fond J & G 4s '82 fld	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
27 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	100	100	100
3 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	100	100	100
1 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Goodrich 6s '45	105½	105½	105½
2 Goodyear T&R 5s '57	104¼	103¾	104¼
3 Gt Nor 4½s "76D	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
12 Gt Nor 4½s '77	102	102	102
15 Gt Nor 4s '46O	128	129	129
7 Gt Nor 4s '46H	108	107½	108
2 Gulf St Ut 4½s '48	103	103	103
13 Hi Walker 4¼s '45	105⅛	105½	105½
5 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101½	101½	101½
4 Hud⅞Man rfg 5s '57	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
4 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	31¾	31½	31¾
39 Ill Bell T 3¼s '70B	101⅞	101¾	101¾
7 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	76⅝	76½	76½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	86½	86½	86½
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	81½	81½	81½
5 Ind & Lou 4s '56	36	36	36
3 Int R T 7s '32	84½	84½	84½
4 Int R T 7s '32ct	82	82	82
85 Int R T rfg 5s '66	91½	90¾	90¾
13 Int R T rfg 5s '66 ct	90½	89½	89½
19 Int Gt N 1st 6s '52	37¼	37¼	37¼
4 Int Gt N 5s '56 B	35½	35½	35½
61 Int Hydro El 6s '44	81¾	81¼	81½
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	87	86	87
1 Int Paper 6s '55	99	99	99
1 Int Paper 5s '47	101	101	101
3 Int Rys C A 6s '41	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	82	82	82
10 Int T&T 4½s '52	67½	67	67½
5 Int T&T deb 5s '55	71½	71½	71½
7 Kans G&E 4½s '80	103¼	103	103
1 Keith B F 6s '46	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61	60⅞	61
1 Las Gas 5½s '60 D	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
5 LS&MS 3½s '97	100	100	100
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54	99	99	99
1 Leh Val 5s 2003	77	77	77
4 Long Is rfg 4s '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
14 Louisv & Ark 5s '69	95½	95½	95½
5 Maine Cen 4½s '60	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	47½	47½	47½
9 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104½	104½	104½
2 Mich Cen 4½s '79	103½	103½	103½
3 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	103½	103½	103½
3 M&StL con 5s '34 ct	16	16	16
1 MKT adj '78	82¼	82¼	82¼
3 Mo Pac 5½s '49	16¾	16½	16½
3 Mo Pac 5c '77F st	40½	40½	40½
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s '81I	40½	40½	40½
6 Moh & Mal 4s '91	90	90	90
1 Mon WPaPS 4½s '60	102½	102½	102½
9 Mor & Essex 5s '55	99¼	99	99
11 Mor & Es 4½s '55	91¼	90¾	90¾
2 Mor&Es 3½s 2000	87½	86¾	86¾
1 Nassau El 4s '51	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	102¾	102½	102¾
9 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
2 Nat Steel 4s '65	103⅜	103½	103⅜
1 NJ P&L 4½s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 NO PS 5s 52A	98	98	98
5 NO Term 4s '53	94	94	94
37 NO &NE 4½s '52	79	79	79
2 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	54¼	54¼	54¼
43 NYC cvt 6s '44	124	122⅜	122¾
26 NYC rf 5s 2013	96¾	96½	96⅝
15 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89¾	89⅝	89⅝
17 NYC gen 4s '98	96¼	96	96
13 NYC 3¾s '46	101	100⅝	100⅝
18 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	90½	89¾	89¾
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100½	100½	100½
8 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	100¼	100	100
35 NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	88¼	88	88¼
1 NY Conn RR 5s '53	109	109	109
1 NY Conn 4½s '53	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	59	59	59
15 NY Edis 3¼s '65	98¼	97⅝	98¼
6 NY Rub 3½s '66	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 NY G El H&P 4s '49	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 NY Lack & W 4s '73 A	100	.99½	100
2 NYNH&H 4¼s '67	46	46	46
5 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	31	31	31
1 NY Steam 6s '47	108¼	108¼	108¼
15 NY Tr 4½s 39'	106½	106½	106½
27 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	17¼	17¼	17¼
8 Norf & W 4s '96	113	112¾	113
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	117	117	117
8 Or W RR&N 4s '61	104	103¾	103¾
3 Pac G&E 3½s '66	95¾	95¾	95¾
22 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	100¾	100½	100¾
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	99⅝	99½	99½
5 Pan-Am 6s '40 ct	48½	48½	48½
7 Par Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
2 Pen P&L 4½s '81	104½	104½	104½
3 Pen Co 4s '63	100½	100½	100½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	104½	104½	104½
14 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	100½	100⅜	100½
8 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98¾	98½	98½
24 Pen RR 3½s '51 wi	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	101¼	101	101
2 Phil B & W 4s '43	108	108	108
4 Phila Co 5s '67	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
1 Phila Read C&I 6s '49	16½	16¼	16½
4 Ph ead C&I 5s '73	38	37¾	38

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat	Fri
Advances	326	101
Declines	185	658
Unchanged	170	114
Total issues	681	873

Production Still Rising in Spite Of Many Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"The most encouraging feature of the current business situation is that activity has held up at an unusually high rate in the face of a number of overhanging uncertainties," says a review by Standard Statistics Company.

"Despit the retarding effects of the strikes," continues the report, "industrial production since the beginning of January has been rising steadily, after making allowance for seasonal factors, and present indications are that further definite improvement will be witnessed in April.

"The Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production for April is estimated at 103.8 (1926 equals 100) which compares with an estimate for March of 101.5, and 103.1 for December, 1936, the previous high for the recovery. The estimate for April is the highest figure for any month since October, 1929.

"Based on reported figures thus far available, it is estimated that industrial activity for the country as a whole in the first quarter recorded a year-to-year gain of close to 30 per cent. In fact, aggregate production for the period was only 8 per cent below that for the corresponding interval in 1929.

"It is important to note, moreover, that the forecast for April includes a conservative appraisal of automobile production for the month. It is estimated that 500,000 cars and trucks will be produced during the period, but if the industry is comparatively free from labor tieups, this figure could be exceeded by, say, 100,000."

Financial Briefs

Federal gasoline taxes, paid in addition to state gasoline sales taxes, cost motorists $14,597,925 in January, according to reports of the bureau of internal revenue. Federal taxes on lubricating oil cost $2,016,-705. Other federal motor tax costs in January included: $909,626 on motortrucks; $5,380,369 on motorcars and cycles; $822,775 on parts and accessories; $2,739,787 on tires, and $515,545 on inner tubes. Contributing to the total cost, $27,833,501, which represented 11.7 per cent of all revenue collections in January, were taxes on the transportation of oil by pipe line, amounting to $828,161 and of $22,608 on crude petroleum processed.

Claims paid by the railroads in 1936 because of loss and damage to freight shipments numbered 201,858 and totaled $20,920,487, according to complete reports for the year just received and made public in connection with the observance of April as "Perfect Shipping Month" by the Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards, in co-operation with the railroads, express companies, and commercial organizations all over the United States. Freight claims paid in 1936 were greater than any year since 1931, when they amounted to $24,-565,360. In 1935, the amount of freight claims numbered 162,544 and the total paid was $17,946,049.

World sales of household refrigerators in February totaled 245,614 units and were valued at $20,709,075 compared with 173,196 units valued at $14,179,108 a year ago, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association announced. In the first two months of 1937 dollar sales totaled $34,950,270 against $23,256,-014 in the like 1936 period.

Ten wood pulps plants involving an investment of $66,000,000 are under construction from Virginia to Texas, Dr. E. E. Randolph of the University of North Carolina says in a report of industrial trends in the South made public by the American Chemical Society. The plants, it is said, will employ at least 30,000 workers. Two will be located in Florida, and the others at Franklin, Va.; Plymouth, N. C.; Georgetown, S. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Brunswick, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Crossett, Ark.; Houston, Texas. In addition, southern newspapers are planning the erection of two plants in which they will manufacture their own newsprint.

One reason why paper mills have been trekking south is set down by Union Bag & Paper Corp. in its annual report. Having completed construction of the first unit of a pulp, paper and manufacturing plant at Savannah, Ga., and embarked upon further expansion of its southern capacity, Union Bag explains: "Many of the paper mills of the country are located at points which were originally selected because of the availability of water power. Today, a modern mill is electrically operated, and the mill site can be selected with more consideration given to such factors as wood supply, availability to markets and so on."

Boston Stocks

April 3, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fisher	3	3	3	3
8.75	Bos & Albany	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	66	65¾	65¾	65½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	50	50	50	50
..	Copper Range	14½	14½	14½	14½
6.00	East G & F pf	47	46	47	46
..	East Mass St Ry	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
..	Hath Bak	38	38	38	38½
..	Hath Bak B	1½	1½	1½	2
..	Isle Royale	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
..	Maine Cent	21	21	21	21
..	Mass Util Asso	3	3	3	3¼
..	May-Old Col	58c	58c	58c	40c
..	Nat Tun	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4⅞
..	Narr Rac Asso	7½	7⅜	7½	7¼
4.50c	New River pf	85	85	85	85
..	North Butte	2	1⅞	2	2
3.50a	Old Colony	26	26	26	26
..	Quincy Min	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
.80b	Reece But H	23	23	23	23½
.20	Reece Fold M	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
.40	Shawmut Asso	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
4.00b	Torrington	105	104	105	105
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	89	89	89	89

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c. Paid in 1936 on account of accumulations.

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,556,000; previous day, 18,775,000; week ago, 5,127,000; year ago, 7,059,000; two years ago, 5,728,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,089,-210,000; year ago, 1,169,977,000; two years ago, 934,041,000.

Dividend Declarations

Special

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Niagara Hudson Power 2d pf "B"	$25.09	May 1	Apr. 15	
Stock				
Am Cities P & L "A" 1-32 sh	Q	May 1	Apr. 10	
Increased				
Middlesex Pr Cp	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 9
Interim				
Brit Am Tob, A D R for ord (reg)	19 2-5c	.. Apr.	7	Mar 2
Do A D R for ord (bearer)	19 2-5c	.. Apr.	7	Mar. 2
Initial				
Niag. H P 1st pf	$1.25	Q May	1	Apr. 15
do 2d pf "A"	$1.25	Q May	1	Apr. 15
do 2d pf "B"	$1.25	Q May	1	Apr. 15
Investors Tel Co	25c	.. June	25	June 11
Sundstrand M T.	n.25c	.. Apr.	15	Apr. 10
Resumed				
Am Car & Fdry 7% pf	$4	.. Apr.	20	Apr. 13
Extra				
Birtman Elec	25c	.. May	1	Apr. 15
Hollinger C G Mines Ltd	5c	.. Apr.	22	Apr. 8
Six-Twenty Jo Cp	90c	.. Apr.	5	Apr. 1
Irregular				
Kahler Corp	$1.50	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 29
Regular				
Am Chicle Co	$1	Q June	15	June 1
Amer Screw Co	20c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 19
Birtman Elec Co	25c	Q May	1	Apr. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q May	1	Apr. 15
British Amer Tobacco A D R for 5% pf (reg)	8 9-10c	.. Apr.	7	Mar. 2
Do A D R for 5% pf (bearer)	8 8-10c	.. Apr.	7	Mar. 2
Brooklyn Tel & Messenger Co	$1.25	Q June	1	May 21
Chapman Valve Mfg Co	50c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Employ's Gr'p Asso	25c	Q Apr.	30	Apr. 16
Fort S Un Depot	$2.75	S Apr.	1	Mar. 31
Franklin Teleg'ph 2½% guar stk	$1.25	S May	1	Apr. 15
Hollinger Cons Gold Mines Ltd	5c	.. Apr.	22	Apr. 8
Holly Sugar Corp. 7% pf	$1.75	Q May	1	Apr. 15
Jamestown Telephone C'p 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 26
Locomo Firebox	50c	.. Apr.	15	Apr. 6
Lowell Elec Lt	90c	Q Apr.	13	Mar. 31
Metropol Stor Warehouse	50c	Q May	1	Apr. 15
Morris & Essex Ext R R	$2	S May	1	Apr. 23
Nat'l Manufac & Strs Corp $5.50 pr vtc pf	$2.75	S Apr.	15	Apr. 1
Neilson (Wm) Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 24
Nicholson File Co	30c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 17
Pac Guano & Fertil	70c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 24
Passaic & Del Ext R R	$2	S May	1	Apr. 23
Phila & Trent R R	$2.50	Q Ap

Japanese Liberal Proves Snag To Militarist Plans

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militarism and reactionary bureaucracy.

In his younger days, Mr. Ozaki was a famous orator, and the burden of his 78 years did not prevent him from delivering his speech—which lasted for an hour and three quarters—with clarity, poise, self-possession.

The War Minister on the Government bench, Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, sat stiffly erect, apparently trying to catch every word of the speech.

Pact With Russia

Mr. Ozaki started out with a long discussion of Japanese foreign policy, in which he singled out for special attack the refusal to conclude a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, the anti-communism pact with Germany and the whole theory that Japan is involved in an international crisis for which the sole remedy is a steady piling up of armaments. What was the objection, he asked, to the non-aggression pact with Russia? Should the Soviets break it, Japan could always take a firm stand.

Declaring that "such a foolish doctrine as communism" could not take root in Japan, Mr. Ozaki pronounced it absurd that "Japan must borrow the strength of a foreign country in order to combat communism." Turning to the question of crisis, he said there may be a crisis in Europe but that in the Far East there was only the internal crisis in the Japanese Empire. And here he criticized the Army with a vigor which has been very unusual in Japanese public statements since 1931:

"In all first class countries the Army and Navy observe strictly the limits of their competencies. When we come to second and third-rate nations we see that the armies and navies have a say about politics in general. Spain is a good example, and hence there is a horrible civil war in that country. It is only in recent years that Army men have acted without the command of His Majesty, the Generalissimo. No one ordered the May 15th and February 26th incidents. The Army would do well to repent, close its door and remain silent."

Asked to Resign

After delivering this speech Mr. Ozaki was visited by a group of extreme nationalists, who "advised" him to resign his seat in the Diet. Paying no attention to this veiled threat, the veteran independent addressed to the Premier, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, a questionnaire, containing 10 questions, accompanied by such detailed comment that it amounted to a small political pamphlet. The questionnaire severely criticized the Army's intervention in the recent Cabinet crisis, which thwarted the efforts of Gen. Kazushige Ugaki to form a new Cabinet. He characterized such intervention as illegal, on the following grounds:

"The press has frequently published articles mentioning the so-called opinion of the entire Army, or the Army's unified will. Army men are under no circumstances permitted to express their opinions on political affairs, to say nothing of matters connected with the organization of a Cabinet. Such actions are clearly prohibited by the Army regulations and violation is punishable under the Army criminal law. There can, therefore, exist no opinion of the Army as a whole relating to political subjects or to the organization of a new Cabinet."

Methodists Move For Labor Accord

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., April 3 (AP)—A governmental conference to study current labor troubles in the United States was sought last night by the Troy conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

By resolution, the conference asked President Roosevelt to call conferences of labor and government leaders, including himself, "in an effort to secure justice for all in the industrial chaos we believe is fast approaching in the nation."

The conference also adopted a resolution denouncing the New York State Assembly for refusing, last month to ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment, after the Senate had approved it.

By a 125 to 5 vote the conference ratified a resolution calling for unification of the Methodist Church South, Methodist Church North and the Methodist Protestant Church. The resolution previously had been approved by the general conferences of the three groups.

Lawmakers Denounced

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., April 3 (AP)—The 105th Troy conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church denounced the New York Assembly by resolution yesterday for refusing to ratify the child labor amendment. "We strongly condemn the retreat of the State Assembly in the face of ecclesiastical pressure, and approve any reasonable law that will drive out a social wrong that is making industrial America a by-word among civilized peoples," said the resolution.

4,000,000 Chicks Due At Vineland Hatcheries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VINELAND, N. J., April 3—Four million chicks—that's the number expected to be hatched in this poultry center this year. Half of them are needed to maintain the huge poultry flocks in this area; 25 per cent will go to New Jersey poultrymen and the remainder shipped throughout the east, to Bermuda and the West Indies.

The largest commercial hatchery in New Jersey is the Wene Chick Farm here, of which Representative Elmer H. Wene, who has been prominent in poultry circles for many years, is head. He produces more than 2,000,000 chicks yearly at his hatchery. Numerous other commercial hatcheries operate in Vineland. Although smaller than the Wene hatchery, several of them would be considered large producers in other districts.

Seen Right at Home

"The Ranch"

Frescoe Painting by Alan Glaze, 6½ Years Old, Public School, Norfolk, Neb., One of the 534 Pictures in the Second Annual Exhibition of "Young America Paints," at Rockefeller Center. None of the Contributors Is of More Than High School Age. Some Are as Young as Six and Seven Years Old, and the Majority Are in the Early Teens

Villard Opposes Court Plan

(Continued From Page 1)

blest magistrate's court in the remotest rural district in the land."

In essence, this was the burden of the McDowell testimony before it was shut off by the Senate committee.

Giving an eye-witness account of labor's big mass meeting in Detroit, he had just reached the point in which he reported that the mention of the Supreme Court's name had evoked boos from the immense crowd that gathered in Cadillac square, March 23, when Senator George McGill (D) of Kansas protested that he was not discussing matters pertinent to the bill.

Senator William H. Dieterich (D) of Illinois, another advocate of the President's plan, ruled the point well taken, and the subject was barred.

John A. McSparran of Greene, Penna., one-time Democratic candidate for Governor, also caused resentment in the committee, as a witness.

"That the Supreme Court is butting into the work of Congress can hardly be raised by one who has done more dictatorial butting into legislation than we have ever before seen in history," he declared. "There is just one real reason for this unheard-of procedure, and that is, bluntly and frankly speaking, the continuance of the practices of paying out Government checks, so that the party in power may continue to have the subsidized backing of the nation."

Declared Partisan

This brought the charge from Senator McGill that Mr. McSparran was doing nothing more than making a "partisan speech." Mr. McSparran was permitted to go down the line with a raking fire of attack on Administration policies and departed without the customary cross examination.

Canon Anson Phelps Stokes of the Washington Cathedral, another opponent of the plan, urged an amendment rather than the President's proposal.

"This is no time for pressing 'must' legislation affecting the structure of our Supreme Court," he insisted, "especially when we remember that it was not so much as referred to in the recent presidential campaign.

"I believe that making an issue of a little-studied and untried plan sprung by the Administration for meeting what it believes to be an emergency has done more than any recent decision of the Supreme Court to encourage a lack of confidence in our courts in the public mind. This action deserves an effective protest lest the undemocratic practice be followed in other cases."

Head of U. S. Bar Warns Against High Court Plan

CORAL GABLES, Fla., April 3 (AP)—Frederick H. Stinchfield, president of the American Bar Association, forecast today an all-powerful central government should President Roosevelt's proposal to increase membership of the Supreme Court be enacted. Speaking to the Florida Bar Association on the final day of its annual convention Mr. Stinchfield said:

"The necessary consequences, of course, will be an all-powerful central government with the rights of the states entirely subordinated to Congress and the Executive, or to one of them, depending upon the era. We shall have no more state laboratories where new ideas can be tried to ascertain their dependability when put into practice."

McReynolds Not to Leave Supreme Court, He Writes

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., April 3 (AP)—The Rev. James Clement Reid said yesterday he received a letter from Mr. Justice James Clark McReynolds of the United States Supreme Court, in which the justice said, "It is not my purpose at present to retire from the bench in the immediate future."

The minister said that the 75-year-old justice, a personal friend, wrote:

"Against my inclinations to seek freedom from the incessant demands on my time and strength, it is not my purpose at present to retire from the bench in the immediate future. But the situation is a very grave one, and, unless the public demands another course, there is not much to hope for—according to our standards."

Justice McReynolds, an appointee of President Wilson, is counted as one of the conservatives on the Supreme Court.

Labor Action in Congress

(Continued From Page 1)

that a New Deal misstep would be dangerous. Conservatives like Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia are already linking the court issue with the sit-down strike, the latter declaring on the Senate floor yesterday that weakening of respect for constituted authority in America set in at about the time the President launched his Supreme Court attack.

Non-Partisan Battle

The congressional battle over the sit-down strike is largely a non-partisan one. The fact that Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, center of sit-down strikes, is a New Deal Democrat, exposes him to some attacks, and probably accounts for the different approach exhibited by the Michigan senators, the Republican Arthur H. Vandenberg, urging congressional denunciation of the sit-down, while the Democrat, Prentiss M. Brown, demands avoidance of anything that would imply that Michigan as a sovereign state cannot settle its own troubles.

But in the cleavage of Senators William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and Hiram Johnson (R) of California, who see eye to eye on most matters, is revealed the real fissure which the sit-down strike has caused and which runs right through the nation. In highly emotional terms, Mr. Johnson demands a public condemnation by President and Congress, and goes so far as to charge it is the President's constitutional duty to interfere. Mr. Borah takes just the opposite view, declares that only a peaceful settlement of labor's grievances will be a permanent one; argues that the worker has a moral, though as yet legally unexpressed, "right to his job"; while denying, as a constitutional expert, that President Roosevelt has any right to intervene unless interstate commerce is affected, or unless he is requested to do so by state authorities.

Though the anti-sit-down faction in Congress has taken the bit in its teeth, the tendency to interpret this as a New Deal "mutiny" may be overdone. Administration leaders like Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas and Speaker Bankhead of the House have sought to forestall any expression of opinion, not so much because they were personally opposed to it, as to protect vacillating party members. Congressmen recognize this as one of the most dangerous issues confronting them in months. Even now, a majority would probably prefer to shelve the whole thorny issue. Mr. Robinson's fight against the amendment presented by his stanch friend Senator Byrnes is largely that of a buffer for the mass of on-the-fence senators. There is almost certain to be a filibuster in the Senate against the proposal in any case, and the legislative leader is naturally opposed to derailing the already slow-moving Administration program.

Moral Leadership

The pressure for the condemnatory resolution in the Senate comes from a militant group who are alarmed by the defiance of law and order in various states, and who feel moral leadership should be exercised from the capital to halt it. It is probably no accident that some of the strongest leaders are southern Democrats, like Senator Byrnes himself, Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina and Mr. George of Georgia. The C. I. O. movement is spreading south, and the Carolinas are centers of the southern textile trade which the Lewis camp has now undertaken to organize.

The sit-down strike in the South may be a very different thing from the North. Wages are lower, living standards are lower, illiteracy is higher, there is less tradition for collective bargaining, and the native-born mill population is more homogeneous and occasionally subject to emotions that might lead them to follow a man like Lewis with fanatic zeal.

Bloodshed has heretofore largely been avoided in Detroit by absence of strike-breakers. Such might not be the case in the South, and it is natural for its representatives to look on the situation with deepest apprehension. All these matters go into the make-up of the debate as some Congressmen rush eagerly and others advance grudgingly to the first test of sentiment on the big issue.

On the technical side, the Administration leadership in the Senate is now devoted to separating the sit-down issue from the Guffey coal bill, and presenting the former as a distinct resolution after the other has passed. Mr. Byrnes is willing to agree and a formula will probably be worked out.

Eclipse Party to Have Dr. Miller as Co-Leader

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Appointment of Dr. John A. Miller, former professor of astronomy at Swarthmore College, as co-leader and technical director of the Hayden Planetarium Grace Expedition, was announced today by Dr. Clyde Fisher, who heads the organization.

The expedition will go to the coast of Peru, where the ancient Incas built temples and offered sacrifices to the sun, to observe the solar ecplise of June 8.

Mussolini Lifts Ban On N. Y. Herald Tribune

ROME, April 3 (AP)—Premier Mussolini lifted the ban April 1 on the New York Herald Tribune which was forbidden last Saturday from circulating in Italy.

Officials said the ban was imposed through a misunderstanding.

Philadelphia Wins Award

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States announced yesterday that the City of Philadelphia won the award among Class I cities in the 1936 fire waste contest conducted by the chamber and the National Fire Waste Council. Providence, R. I., was named winner among cities of from 250,000 to 500,000 population; Hartford, Conn., among cities of 100,000 to 250,000; Lakewood, Ohio, among cities of 50,000 to 100,000; Parkersburg, W. Va., among cities of 20,000 to 50,000, and Lafayette, La., among cities under 20,000.

Winant Urges Textile Accord To Benefit World

(Continued From Page 1)

of conditions in any major world industry, be it textile, or otherwise, can afford to overlook it."

Uring delegates to free themselves from the old "preconception that nothing can be done," Mr. Winant concluded, "The time is past when a cursory glance at the facts and a comforting repetition of the old shibboleths of non-intervention can pass muster as scientific investigation. The turbulent flood of economic events has time and again broken through the neat dikes of traditional theory and forced governments, willingly or reluctantly, to take unprecedented steps for the protection of their people."

In her address at the opening session of the conference yesterday, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, declared solution of the problems of the textile industries must be found in part through increases in the purchasing power of the underlying populations of the world and in part through a "leveling-up" of labor standards in all countries.

She presented figures showing that the world per capita consumption of cotton is around 5¼ pounds, compared with approximately 30 pounds in the United States. The ultimate solution of the problems of the industry, she declared, "can only come through increases in the level of living of the workers of all countries."

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, outlined the textile problem "not so much one of overproduction as it is the need for better distribution and increased consumption."

Mr. Jaromer Necas of Czechoslovakia, explaining the purposes of the conference, said it had no power to formulate an international convention or recommendation, but merely would clear the ground for the June conference of the International Labor Office at Geneva. Mr. Necas spoke for the governments' representatives at the conference, Hans C. Oersted of Denmark extended greetings for the employers, and Corneille Mertens of Belgium for the workers.

Mr. Kitaoka, chief of the permanent delegation of the Japanese Government to the I. L. O., said Japan had recognized the importance of the conference by sending a large delegation. Half of Japan's industrial workers are in the textile industry and half of the nation's exports are textile goods, he said.

Three main tasks before the conference were outlined by Harold Butler, director of the International Labor Office, as analyzation of the economic problems of the textile industry, collection of relevant data in the form of uniform statistics and tables, and formuiation of a picture of social conditions in the industry in different countries.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Spacious four-room apartment, fine view; sublease, renewal optional, Suite 41 at 74 Fenway. Call LAFayette 4306.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, Mass.—Upper, 5 rooms, screened piazza, insulated roof, oil burner, refrigeration; garage; convenient. CEN 1358 or CEN 2724.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call BI.U 7498 — 20 minutes from Boston

DRESSMAKING

Looking for a Satisfactory Dressmaker?
MISS A. SEMMER
104 Hemenway St., Boston Tel. COM. 5895

FOR SALE OR RENT

WILD ROSE COTTAGE—New—To rent or sell, on beautiful beach, overlooking Cape Cod Bay, near Sea Pines Camp and Guest Building; two fireplaces, three bedrooms, maid's room, and garage; season rental $1000. Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

EXCHANGE your old pen for a new modern style; liberal allowance; expert repairs. LATREMORE'S, 45 Bromfield St., Boston.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE FOR RENT

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, bentwoods and chromsteel furniture for rental and sale. 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Cap. 3632.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — Experienced, white, Protestant cook; references required. Tel. West Newton 0372 (Mass.), Sunday 2 to 6 P. M.

YOUNG lady with following who would be interested to assist in starting a small camp for girls from seven to ten years of age; preferably Christian Scientists; camp situated in Pine Grove near New Hampshire Lake. Box K-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

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Hillrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

HOUSES TO LET

COLE COTTAGE, Portsmouth, N. H., 6 miles. 6 single rooms, 2 baths; nursery or dormitory with bath; large livingroom and fireplace; large screened piazza. Fine river sunset views; 2 maids' room with bath. Summer day camp for children, 1 mile. Near many seashore resorts. To rent June-October or only July and August. Write Box F-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

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DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices Personal Attention
ARTHUR W FITT, 26 West St. Boston

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 733 Washington St Boston

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ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST Points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co. 251 S W 1st Court.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel Edgecombe 4-1312. New York City

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD
CAPE COD
Rest, study, and companionable recreation. Open fires. Sunny paths through the pines to the sea. Address Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

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E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
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HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
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555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 5252

NEW-MODERN — 2 story Mt. Vernon Colonial House; lake front; 2 tile baths; large lot. An ideal Florida home; $12,500. Write for photograph and particulars, Geeslin & Miller, Inc., Realtors, 27 West Washington St., Orlando, Fla.

POINT INDEPENDENCE, Onset, Mass.—For sale—5 room bungalow, near bathing beach; furnished and complete in every detail; hot and cold water, open fireplace, gas range and gas water heater; 1 car garage. For further particulars, Henry T. Buffington, 255 Main St., Wareham, Mass.

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BOSTON, 348 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; small rooms also; permanents or transients. Tel COM 9323

NEW ROCHELLE N. Y.—For gentlemen, attractive room available in private residence Convenient railroad stations. 106 Lockwood Ave.

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RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

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MIDDLE aged couple, educated, desire to give service in return for home and small compensation; wife will cook, husband care for heater, lawn, garden, hens, car; handy repairing, constructing. 48 Cross St., Peabody, Mass. Tel. 1705-R.

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EXECUTIVE, buyer and office manager, desires position in Miami, Fla.; with up-and-coming concern; 22 years with one company; excellent references. Phone 4-5842.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE WOMAN of executive capacity, with 14 years of teaching (from elementary school into college), also tutoring, and two years of business, Philadelphia preferred, but free to go anywhere. H-6, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANION or supervisor in motherless household, cheerful disposition; fond of children; licensed driver. Write Box S-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FASHION artist, art school graduate, all round ability; some experience; ambitious; eager for opportunity. 516 W 149, N. Y. C.

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ARTIST STUDENT RECITAL
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WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Prompt attention to mail orders.
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PACKARDS
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Oriental and Domestic Rugs
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Adorable
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JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON INC
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More than 58 years at the same location
Capitol Clothing Store
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Appreciate your patronage.
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5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

'ALABAMA

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(Continued)

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easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
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Lunches from 50c to 75c
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N. Beach St. and Taylor Ave.
522 N. Ridgewood Ave., Holly Hill

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Vogue Hat Shop
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Teacher of Piano, Voice, Harmony, Composition.
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Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

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100% Home Owned

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While in Ft. Myers Have Your Shoes Repaired by
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M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
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FLORIDA

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Jacksonville 45 W. Church St.
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Quality Foods Right Prices
Free Delivery
"Food That's Different"
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3550-52 ST. JOHNS AVE.
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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
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KENDALL
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Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

BAY SHORE CLEANERS
6810 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Alterations and Dressmaking
EDGEWATER 1789

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RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
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Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons.

For a Delicious 35c or 50c Dinner Stop at the
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Federal Highway, Ojus, Florida
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Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Wilbrandt, Props.

BUILDER OF GOOD HOMES
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All branches of Beauty Culture given by
ADELINE JECK
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DOROTHY DOUGLAS
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23 Flavors
DELICIOUS SODAS and SUNDAES
7124 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, Florida

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Complete Car Service
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Goodyear and Pennsylvania Tires
Distributors of
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FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
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One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
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Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
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"We Pick Up and Deliver"
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Orange Laundries
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Sears
Where smart Orlando goes Thrifty
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
ORLANDO, FLA.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

WEST PALM BEACH

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Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
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We Specialize in
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FLORIDA

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(Continued)

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Lighting Specialists
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CONSTANT SERVICE
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INSURANCE ENGINEERING
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Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Nelly Don Frocks
At Five Points

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380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

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429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

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Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

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OLEANDER ICE CREAM
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"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
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ICE CREAM PARLOR
serves that
Delicious Southern Dairies
ICE CREAM
Also Dairy Lunch
115 3RD STREET NORTH
DIAL 65911—AND WE'LL DELIVER
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this label
Flori-Lite
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
Maas the Haberdasher
TAMPA, FLORIDA
in Your Spring and Summer Clothing!
Is Your Guarantee of Unequaled Quality and Value
"Shop at
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Darling
DEPARTMENT STORE
505 Franklin St,
A Complete Department Store for Women

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Old Reliable Shu Fixry
201 EAST LAFAYETTE ST
High Grade
Shoe Repairing
and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
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Complete
Dairy Service
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Ernest Maas Inc
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Fashions in Good Taste
611 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER ONIE AVEI LEE
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FURNITURE COMPANY
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WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 Broad N. W. Wa. 5189

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MULBERRY MARKET
"Everything Good to Eat"
Choice Meats - Fish - Poultry
Groceries - Produce
Prompt Delivery
Tels. 4181-4182 418-20-22 Mulberry St.

DRY CLEANING **Snow's** LAUNDRY DYEING
from 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

When in need of Electrical Work, Fixtures, House Wiring or Appliances — Call
MORRIS PUTZEL INC.
519 Cherry St. Phone 6050

Shop — NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Col ins Baking Co.
Bread and Cakes
205 Cotton Ave. Phone 4900

GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Marjen Shop
Ready-to-Wear
Savannah, Ga.
Gowns
235 BULL STREET
TELEPHONE 4396

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Marnez Shop
Millinery
Exclusive Agents
DUNLAP HATS
Three Perry Street, West Tel. 4396

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
Established 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
SUITS and DRESSES HANDLED TO PERFECTION
DIAL 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FLOWERS BY WIRE—Anywhere—Anytime
3 PEACHTREE WA. 0908

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree Wa 4887

MILLINERY
at Popular Prices
$2.00 and $3.00
SUZANNE HAT SHOP
First Nat'l Bank Bldg. at Five Points

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . , BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ARTISTS

PARIS—Sketches and hand prints, interiors, gardens, corners Paris; private lessons. EDITH STUCKEY, 16 bis rue Bardinet (14ème).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ZURICH, Switzerland—Teacher in Zurich would take charge of education of two more children; careful attention given; private lessons; school preparation. Frl. Lechner, Reinacherstr. 19.

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings.
LONDON W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents.
Trade Marks and Designs.

POST WANTED

SWISS girl desires position with children; willing to do housework; please write to Frl. Berta Moser, Bollwerk 31, Berne, Switzerland.

ROOMS TO LET

VEVEY-LA TOUR, Switzerland—Furnished room, partial attendance and privileges with kindly couple; garden. Stettler, 7 Avenue des Baumes.

TEACHERS

PARIS—Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alesia, 14e. Violin, Solfeggio teacher. Paris Conservatory. Diplomas. Private pupils.

TO LET—FURNISHED

DINARD, France—Furnished villa with beautiful garden giving access to sea; 12 rooms; gas, electricity; Frs. 10,000 yearly. Apply MADAME MEYER-ZUNDEL, 30 rue Washington, Paris 8e.

INDIA

CEYLON—Colombo

FRAMJEE HOUSE HOTEL
Select Clientele
Beautifully situated facing sea. Excellent cuisine, quiet, comfortable, spacious grounds. Tennis court.
Terms per day from 10/- to 12/- shillings sterling.
English Proprietress, D. Mace-Shepherd
English Manageress, Mrs. Gilroy
Telephone 2380 Steamers met

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
HENRIK STEFFENSVEJ 2
TEL VESTER 3059

FRANCE

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 A. M.-5:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m

Marcel Cine
Smartest Hats in Paris for the price.
4 RUE DU MARCHE ST. HONORE

INSURANCE of all kinds
GENERAL AGENCY OF THE "ZURICH" Cie.
Ch. Hanicotte
2 avenue des Marronniers
Villeneuve St. George (S & O)
Near Paris

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to All Parts
Tel: Passy 86-91

ARTISTIC PHOTOS
STUDIO LANDAU
34 rue Scheffer
Tel.: Passy 26-57

HOLLAND

HAARLEM

Book Service
H. DE VRIES
Any Book — Any Magazine — Anywhere
JACOBIJNESTRAAT 3
Ged. Oude Gracht 27.

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr 71 73 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69,
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 33
In Göteborg: V Hamngatan 11.

Myrstedts Malmhöma
WELL KNOWN LEADING FIRM IN
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 50 GOTEBORG

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wandering—there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery, and handwoven textiles.
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72 - 78 - Stockholm

Mrs. STINA LÖF
Milliner
Spring and Summer Novelties from Paris
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 3, 1 TR.

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Aktiebolaget John V. Löfgren & Co.
DRAPERS
Founded in 1818.
Silk, Woollen and Cotton Goods.
FREDSGATAN 3.

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest qualities of Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills.
DROTTNINGGATAN 38 Tel. 218558

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18. Tel. 507413

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Götgatan 15, Stockholm
Förmedlar uthyrning av vaningar, affärslokaler och villor
Estate Agents

MIMOSA
Florists
NORRLANDSGATAN 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
Tel. 117092

BREDENBERG & CO.
Knitted Goods and Hosiery
54 Drottninggatan 54 7 Humlegardsgatan 7
16 Hamngatan 16 39 Kungsgatan 39
16 Stureplan 15 28 Götgatan 28
64a Hornsgatan 64a

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

ASTRID AHLSTRÖM & CO.
Modesalonger
Kungsgat. 35, 4 tr. Hiss med konduktor
Tel. 21 55 80

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
GRABEN 28
SEIDEN-UND WOLLSTOFFE
Silk and Woollen Materials

BASEL

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12, BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
BARFÜSSERPLATZ 21.
Tel. 46.448

MALERATELIER J. BERTSCHIN
übernimmt sämtl. Malerarbeiten.
Florastrasse 13, Binningen bei Basel.
TEL. 49.283 (PAINTER)

Kleiderfärberei
RÖTHLISBERGER & CIE
chem. Waschanstalt u. Filialen
(Dyers and Cleaners)

PAPETERIE
Schwestern Eckenstein
Güterstrasse 244
(Stationery)

NAVILLE & CIE A. G.
Stationery - Books
Fashion Books
Barfüsserhof, M.B.K.G.

Glaserei und Einrahmungsgeschäft
CAMILLE MEYER-NUSSBERGER
7, Totengasslein. Tel. 49.555
(GLAZIER)

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
1 P. M.-6 P. M daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Europäische Blumenspenden Vermittlung
Blumenhaus Eichenberger
Spitalgasse 22
FLORIST
Member of Fleurop

Parfumerie Millefleurs
J. SALZMANN
Marktgasse 17
Beauty Products
Toilet Requisites

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Specialty for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes Repairs

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

Wäscherei Steiner
Ralligweg 3. Tel. 33.055
(LAUNDRY)

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17, Tel. 22.331

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

CHR. Rüfenacht
Everything for
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear
Spitalgasse 17

TÜRLER
Bern Marktgasse 27
Zurich Paradeplatz

E. Frieden
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder-Artikel
Bijouterie

Möbel
A. Lüscher
Kramgasse 55
(Furniture)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

Schuhhaus Schneider
Vormals Ehw. Bär
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes, and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialität Prothos

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish - Poultry - Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

G. KOCH & SON
Berner Molkerei
Engehaldenstrasse 8 — Telephon 22.325
Emmentaler-Käse, Greyerzer-Käse
Gerber-Schachtelkäse
(Dairy)

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

Bossart
Effingerstr. 7, Bern
CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINOLEUM
INTERIOR DECORATION

Chapellerie Modes
C. BURKHARDT
Aarbergergasse 63
Opposite Hauptpost

E. HELIER-SICKERT
Münzgraben 4, near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

DAINTY FANCY WORK
Speciality Tapestry
M. SAEGESSER
Amthausgasse 18 Feine Handarbeiten

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8. Tel. 23.405

BIEL

CORSETS
Spezialgeschäft
M. Wiedmer
Nidaugasse 74 Biel

FRANZ KUHN
Papierhandlung en gros
(Stationery)
Nidaugasse 37 Tel. 42.55

Sämtliche Wollen u. Strickgarne
Fachmännische Beratung
SURY-SIGRIST
Postgebäude, 1 St. Nidau b/Biel
Tel. 2447
(KNITTING WOOLS)

MODES ANNELISE
Centralplatz 51. First Floor
Tel. 43.09

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 BOULEVARD JAMES FAZY

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Genève
Articles de ménage
Kitchen Craft Specialists
Facing Cinema Alhambra

Robert Chevallier
20 Rue du Marché, Terraillet
Maroquinerie
Articles de Voyage
Leather Goods

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TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

Coiffure and Beaute
Ladies' Hairdressers
GEISER & NEUHAUS
4, Rue Bonivard—English spoken
Beside the English Church
Tel. 21.370

CHARCUTERIE DE PLAINPALAIS
ARNOLD EGG
28 Rue de Carouge Tel. 42.046
(PORKBUTCHER)

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(Ironmonger)

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RUE DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
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Tailored and Ready-made
Skis, Racquets, etc.

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Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

Serrurerie
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Spécialité: Lits & Divans métalliques
19 RUE DU NANT
(Locksmith)

LA GRANDE BOUCHERIE DU MOLARD
ne vend que de la marchandise de toute première qualité
TEL. 47.385
(Butcher)

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Hertensteinstrasse 34 Tel. 21.581
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Bookbinding and Printing

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Baker and Confectioner
Bleicherstr. Ecke Mythenstr.
Tel. 23.325

ST. GALLEN

G. PANELLA
FLORAL ARTIST
Unionplatz Bahnhofstr. 2
Tel. 2887

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the most comfortable shoe for everybody
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Special Shoe Shop Lintheschergasse 17

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Schuhe für Jedermann. Footwear.
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HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
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Knitted Dresses for town and sports wear, handknitted Blouses and Jumpers, Scarves—*Latest Styles*

GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy.
BLUMEN KAUFMANN
Rämistrasse 3
Select Choice

DELIKATESSEN
Best Quality Pure Food bei Reformhaus Müller jetzt Rennweg 15. Autodienst.
TEL. 56.936

Gust. Müller's Erben
POSTSTRASSE 8
Schöne Auswahl in Strümpfen
MERCERIE
(HABERDASHERY)

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

UHREN GOLDSCHMUCK SILBERBESTECK

J. KELLER-AMBÜHL
GOLDSCHMIED UHRMACHER
ZURICH LIMMATQUAI 108
(WATCHMAKER)

Bettfedern-Reinigung
Neuanfertigung, Aufarbeiten von Federzeug, Steppdecken, Matratzen
H. SCHLICHTIG
Schipfe 2 Gemüsebrücke Tel. 31.409
(MATTRESS-MAKER)

Vervielfältigungsbüro
Werbebriefe
Drucksachen
Ed. Angst, Unt. Mühlesteg 2. (b/Zentral) Tel. 38.829
(STATIONERY, PRINTING)

Modes et Nouveautés
A. IMHOF-ZACHER
Limmatstrasse 204 (früher Limmatquai) ZURICH 5. TEL. 53.402

EMIL BAUR
Vertreter der Splendor A. G. Chem techn. Produkte
Habsburgstrasse 25, Zurich 10.
Universal Polishing Cream

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

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Ladies' Outfitters
We are direct importers of "the better kind" of ladies' wear and authorised selling agents for several of the leading British manufacturers of fashion goods.
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A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to Measure
89 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD
Commercial and Fine Colour
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Dormehl Street
Between Sir Lowry Rd. and Newmarket St
Opposite J & A Buchanan Ltd

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Associated with
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Wholesale and Retail Grocers
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily deliveries
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Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street Cape Town

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John Orr & Co
DURBAN and MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.
Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

MILLICENT YOUNG
Latest Designs in
Ready Made
Ladies' Dresses and Coats
Fit and Style Guaranteed.
Prices Reasonable.
Hemstitching and Picoting. Dressmaking—Ladies' own materials made up
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
Limited
NATAL
1 and 2, Anglo-African House
Smith Street
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All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

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Under Personal Supervision of the Proprietors: Hunter & Dyson
FRESH MEAT DAILY
BABY BEEF a Speciality
Delivery twice daily to any part of Durban.
Telephone your orders. Phone 20489
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THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At your service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites.
209 PINE STREET Phone 20521

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HOWDENS
(Manageress:—Miss Molly Mills)
FLORISTS—NURSERYMEN—SEEDSMEN
Specialists in
Bouquets and Floral Decorations
Distinctive Quality and Service
333 WEST ST. Phone 25321 Residence 46671

EAST LONDON

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94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
ALSO CAPE TOWN AND PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
JOHANNESBURG

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For Value in
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SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
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PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas Gargoyle Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Marie Lynch & Co.
Ladies' Costumers and Outfitters
3 Hoek St. Opposite "The Metro"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

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(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St. cor. Wanderers St.
For Milk, Cream, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
Branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
BEDFORD ROAD YEOVILLE

GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST

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JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderer St., Johannesburg
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High Grade MILK, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

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P. O. Box 6785

O. K. LADIES'
Hairdressing Saloon
(Proprietress L. HUTCHESON)
(2nd Floor)
O. K. BAZAARS, ELOFF STREET

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specializing in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

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of All Kinds
Annuities and Pensions
See LUCIEN FRANCK
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c/o Sun Life of Canada, Aegis Bldgs.

Wagstaff & Moller
Typewriter Experts and Stationers
New Kempsey Buildings
115, Fox Street Phone 33-7855

Jno. W. Quinn & Co., Ltd.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22-4911 and 22-4912

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: G. Van Diggelen and L. Perrow.
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street.

ANN'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
274 LOUIS BOTHA AVENUE
ORANGE GROVE 45-2458

TRANSVAAL GRAPHITE CO.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder Pipe and Flange Joint Compound.
"Murrella" Boiler Composition.
Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes Our Speciality
Ask for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List
98 Pritchard St., 62 Kerk St. 37 Loveday St. P. O. Box 6818

PIETERMARITZBURG

Come to Us for
LADIES' FROCKS
LINGERIE MILLINERY
RELIABLE FOOTWEAR
MEN'S SUITS SHIRTS
SPORTS COATS AND TROUSERS

IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

C. Emile
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS and BEAUTY SPECIALISTS
London and Continental Operators
399, West Street, DURBAN
Phone 20528 (two lines)
409, West Street, DURBAN
Phone 21029
5, West Street, DURBAN
(Beach) Phone 23292
and at
236, Church Street, Maritzburg
Phone 2722

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. BOX 177 PHONE 3192

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. Ltd.
RETAIL BUTCHERS
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192 Commercial Rd. Phone 2439
2 North St. Phone 3242
ALSO
CITY MEAT SUPPLY CO.
163-165 West St. Phone 2498
PREMIER BUTCHERY
145 Church St. Phone 2575

TARBOTON & BRIDGETT
Stationers, Printers, Booksellers
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When You Want a First-Class Timekeeper—Let Us Serve You.
FORSYTH & CO. (Pty.) Limited
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R. A. CHARLES, Pty. Ltd
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
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Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd
(W. McCraw Late Manager Outfitting Department Beckett's)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane Pretoria

BERTIDA (Pty. Ltd.)
Finest Collection of Gowns and Millinery
Our Winter Collection just arrived and shown at our showrooms
169 St. Andries St. (Near Public Library)

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Insurance of all kinds
C. CECIL GEORGE
P. O. Box 1294
Tels.: 2.4725, Res. 6.1276

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Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience—under personal supervision of Mrs M. W. Coney
Also
Bovey Court Residential Hotel
LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover
Terms per day, week, or month on application

Australia

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Spooners Service Stores
37 GEORGE ST. PARRAMATTA
For all Trades The Farm & Home
TOOLS
Phone U/W 9234
Paint Brushes Electric Supplies Crockery
GLASSWARE

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
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GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

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A. DEGOTARDI
Member Real Estate Institute
REAL ESTATE and COMMISSION AGENT
Rents Faithfully Collected
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Also WOLLSTONECRAFT RWY. STATION

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

Exclusive Creations in Fine Quality Footwear
SHIRLEY SHOES
"The Choice of the Better Dressed"
Shirley Shoe Co. Ltd.
Pitt and Market Streets

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James
Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE
SYDNEY

CHRISTINE
Ladies' Hairdresser
Beauty Specialist
136b Liverpool St., Opp. Mark Foys'
M. A. 5241

Poullàrs'
Australia's Largest and Best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King St., Sydney, N. S. W.

Miss Levenberg Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3946

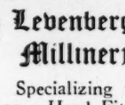
Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

ebe
LOVELINESS PREPARATIONS
The most modern Cosmetics at
50b Darlinghurst Road, Sydney
London, Paris, Berlin, Hollywood

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone P 1502

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country
Renovations and Small Jobs of All Descriptions Attended To
Telephone F 1. 4951—U W. 9447

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 GEORGE ST., opp. Margaret St.
SYDNEY
For Every Radio Requirement



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Right in the Heart of the City
Phone B. 4146 Mail Orders Filled

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The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
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Diamonds, Rings, Watches, Cut Crystal
S. A. SCOTT
Opp. St. Andrew's Cathedral
566 George Street
MA 5328 Est. 1883

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

PITT and GEORGE STREETS, SYDNEY
HORDERN BROTHERS
A trip to Sydney would be incomplete without a visit to Hordern Brothers . . . the store where sound value is the keynote of every transaction . . . where men and women find their requirements thoroughly and efficiently catered for.
MEN'S and WOMEN'S CLOTHING
DRAPERY
MANCHESTER
FURNISHING
HARDWARE
. . . these are some of our important departments. There are many subsidiary ones. And of course you will want to dine in our beautifully appointed, excellently managed
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT

UNRIVALED for STYLE QUALITY and VALUE
FAYS SHOES
"Always Dependable"
EDWARD FAY LTD.
Pitt and Liverpool Streets

Under Vice-Regal Patronage
G. C. Singleton & Co.
PROPRIETORS
Service Soap
SINGLETON'S
ELECTRIC
Carpet Cleaning
BEATING AND SHAMPOOING
Syd. B 3788 Melb. F 5619
Established 23 years

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
MRS. E. A. LANE
Private functions catered for
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon Tea and Dinner

WESTINGHOUSE
Domestic and Commercial Refrigerators
RADIOS
Cleaners, Washing and Ironing Machines, Sewing Machines, etc.
E. F. WILKS & CO., Ltd.
124 Castlereagh Street, Sydney

PALING'S
Australia's Most Famous House for
PLAYER-PIANOS
PIANOS — ORGANS
Supplied on Easy Terms
Ask for Particulars
Efficient Tuning Staff Always Available - Prices Moderate
338 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Road, Sydney
Proprietress, Mrs. F. M. PAULSEN
PHONE F. 2218

G. H. MARTIN & CO.
Organ Specialists
We devote our main energies to the handling of reliable organs, both reed and pipe.
114 Castlereagh Street M. A. 2759

J. B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators
Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years Phone MA 5583

DOBBS BROS., LTD.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH MANLY Telephone YU 1076

MADEMOISELLE
CLERC *Exclusive Designer*
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Bldgs. SYDNEY Tel. 107-9 Elizabeth St. MA 2597

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Queensland Made
The New Age Creation
Ethel C. Sharp
Tailor-made Corsetiere
Head Office:
211 Adelaide Street
Brisbane, Australia
(Opp. Anzac Square)
Phone B6252
Also at: Toowoomba, Townsville, Oakey, Bundaberg and 428 George Street, Sydney.

Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman
M. G. ROSE
GEORGE ST. (Next Trittons)
WICKHAM STREET near Valley Corner
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Phones City—B 8674
NURSERY—M 6427
NURSERY—Melton Road, Northgate

Crown Engineering Works
PTY. LTD.
52, Hope St., Sth. Brisbane, Australia
Iron and Brass Founders
Elec., Oxy. Welders, Blacksmiths
Motor Repairs
D. W. SUCHTING, Man. Director

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen St., Brisbane, Australia
Piano, Radio and Music Warehouse
Gramaphones, Rolls, Records
Sheet Music All Musical Supplies

G. & B. BRANDON
Brisbane's High Class Boot Repairers
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES:
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Exton House
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone B. 5457 Brisbane, Australia

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY LTD
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
224 Queen St., Brisbane, Australia

HENRY DEAN & SONS
PTY. LTD.
Roma Street, Brisbane, Australia
Agricultural Produce Merchants and Commission Agents
Poultry Farmers' requisites have special attention. We sell these lines wholesale and retail. Laying and growing mashes, chick food of all varieties, lowest possible prices, best quality.

Overells'
(PTY.) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY.) LTD
The Valley—BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas—Special Home-Made Cakes

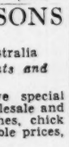
ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q.) AUSTRALIA
Odourless Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving Depots, Adelaide St. (opp. Finney's); Queen St. (Old Town Hall); Valley (Crease's Corner)
PHONE B 2808

PLUMBER
Sewerage connections a specialty
F. C. WHITE
123 Butterfield Street, HERSTON
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Phone B. 5896

A friendly WELCOME awaits you at THE MARIE THERESE TEA LOUNGE where you may have Delectable SALAD LUNCHEONS and DAINTY MORNING and AFTERNOON TEAS in restful surroundings
Miss Wharington, Hostess
Reservations: Phone B. 6588
A. M. P. Bldg., 4th Floor, Edward Street Brisbane, Australia

Phone B4460—After 7 p. m., M2302
LUCY'S
HATS - - - FROCKS
126 Adelaide St., Brisbane, Australia
(Opp. Finney's)
Late Manageress Lucy Secour

PRYCE & READ
DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Own materials made up
RENOVATIONS
173 ADELAIDE STREET
Near Edward Street
Brisbane, Australia



BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane, Australia. Phones B1831 (5 lines)

Central Parking Garage
PTY. LTD.
Adelaide Street (opp. Woolworth's)
Brisbane, Australia
24-Hour PARKING, WASHING, POLISHING and GREASING Service
G. W. WHATMORE, Manager

LAWRENCE
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlours
9th Floor, Commercial Bank Chambers
Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
23 years' experience, 9 months' guarantee all Permanent Waves. Setting, Tinting Water Waving, Hair Cutting, etc. All done by specialists.
Call, Write, or Phone B9946

F. TRITTON (Pty.) Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowoong Ph. Toowoong 90
Edward St., City (near Elizabeth St.) Phone B. 7146
Ipswich Road (Park Road Section) Phone J. 2533
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5340 (2 lines)

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587
9 A. M.-6 P. M. daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Incley PTY. LTD.
IMPORTERS & CREATORS OF GOWNS HATS AND SPORTSWEAR
During Rebuilding Temporary Address
FIRST FLOOR BLOCK 'B' THE BLOCK COLLINS ST.

CORSETS
Mrs. LOTTIE MARTIN
Expert consultations and fittings for every type of figure.
LINGERIE
Miss D. WILLIAMS
Distinctive Foundation Garments
"WILMAR"
Phone Cent. 5218 294 Lt. Collins Street

W. D. JOYNT & Company
Commercial and Color
PRINTERS
447 LITTLE BOURKE STREET
CENTRAL 7199

FOUNDATIONS of PERSONALITY
CORSETS made to Order
by Parisian Expert
at
LOUIS PELTIER
Nicholas Bldg. 37 Swanston St.

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30
COLLINS ST. (Opposite Town Hall)
Tels. F 5969 and F 5541

TAYLOR & SON
PRINTERS and Carton Manufacturers
All Classes of General Printing
Color Work a Specialty
MANTON LANE
Off 567 Lit. Lonsdale Street
Phone CENT. 7964

Thomas Harrison
IMPORTER and CREATOR OF MODEL HATS
3rd Floor Chartres House
163 COLLINS STREET

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIFT SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
26 Howson St.
Tels. U. 3171 and U. 3172 Malvern, S. E. 4

Plant Quality NOW *Flower Seeds*
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth St., Melb. M5766 Pty. Ltd.

EILEEN PARKER
DRESSMAKER
Frocks - Costumes - Coats
Lingerie and Trousseaux
Room 819, London Stores Bldg.
ELIZABETH STREET Cent. 6760

Let us DELIVER *to Your Office* WEEKLY
Austral Towel Service
VERA VERE
WIN. 2657

General Hardware Merchants
Ironmongery, kitchenware, china, crystal, garden tools, paints, etc.
F. L. LANCASTER
127 Chapel St., WINDSOR
WINDSOR 6735

The Strand
Furniture Warehouse
Pty. Ltd.
276-278 Chapel Street Win. 4419
PRAHRAN, S. 1

TYPING
Letters, Catalogs, Price Lists, etc.
Set Out Clearly and Completed Expertly and Punctually at the Office of
EDITH M. TAPNER
20 Queen Street MU 1248

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VICTORIA

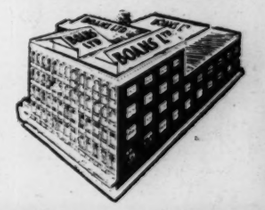
MELBOURNE
(Continued)

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE MU 2607 "NEXT McEWANS"

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE



BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

FOR DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION
ALSO RADIOS
SEE
O. T. ABRAHAMS
REFRIGERATION ENGINEERS
B 1567 929 HAY ST. PERTH

WATCHES - JEWELRY
W. A. SOUVENIRS
Repair Service
J. T. FERRY
241-243 Murray Street
Tel. B 1605

W. O. Williams
PLUMBER and SHEET-METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights, Fireplaces, Stoves of all kinds, new and re-conditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to.
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3252

GEORGE NELSON
720 HAY ST. PERTH
Sells BEDGGOODS *Shoes*
As well as other Comfort Shoes.
At Your Service TEL. F. 1726

Alfred Hart
64 Monument St. Painter
Buckland Hill Decorator
Estimates Free Renovator

Viola Toilet Salon
Specialists in All Branches of Toilet Work
Permanent Waving by the Kerka Oil System
Prop. Miss V. BENDAL
Prince of Wales Buildings
Murray Street.
Rooms 10, 11 and 12, Perth
Telephone B 7878

For All Electrical Installations and Repairs Consult
L. H. Deague & Co.
36 PIER STREET
Specializing in Cooking Appliances

SOUTH PERTH BAKERY
Deliveries to Perth, South Perth, Victoria Park, Belmont and Rivervale
TEL. MU 169

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Agents for
WALKOVER and SAXONE SHOES
also PACKARD SLIPPERS
200 QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

MRS. A. BINNS
Permanent Waving and Beauty Culture
ALL BEAUTY AIDS STOCKED
18 Strand Arcade, Auckland Tel. 42302

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-568

WELLINGTON

FAGG'S
Importers and Distributors
of high-grade food products
WELLINGTON

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Maytime' Is One of the Best Film Operettas Yet Produced

Franchot Tone and Katharine Hepburn in the Filmed "Quality Street"

The Good Earth (Metro)—Striking motion picture version of Pearl S. Buck's novel rendered outstanding by lavish production, Sidney Franklin's painstaking direction, remarkable photographic effects and a series of fine performances headed by Luise Rainer as O-Lan. Somewhat altered from the original, it recounts the rise from poverty to riches of a Chinese farmer. Paul Muni, Walter Connolly, Charles Grapewin, Jessie Ralph, Tillie Losch, Keye Luke, Roland Lui, Chingwah Lee.—Adults and young people.

Lost Horizon. (Columbia)—Robert Riskin and Frank Capra have succeeded in the difficult task of transferring James Hilton's rather reflective novel into a stunning motion picture. Fine photography of mountainous country and of handsome settings for Shangri-la, the Utopia to which a band of travelers are taken. Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt, Sam Jaffe, H. B. Warner, Thomas Mitchell, Isabel Jewell, Margo.—Adults and young people.

Maytime (Metro)—Handsome and sentimental screen operetta starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Accompanied by Herbert Stothart's expert score (Romberg's "Sweetheart" is his only melody used extensively), it tells the tragic romance of Paul and Marcia who fall in love after Marcia has promised to marry her manager (John Barrymore). The settings are lovely and recording reaches a new high. Herman Bing, Tom Brown, Rafaela Ottiano, Walter Kingsford, Guy Bates Post.—Family.

Quality Street (RKO) — Barrie's gentle and delicate comedy about Phoebe Throssel who finally won her dashing but recalcitrant captain by a Barrie-esque ruse. It is charmingly played and captures the author's quiet humor. This is due largely to the acting of Katharine Hepburn and Fay Bainter under George Stevens's direction. Franchot Tone, Eric Blore, Cora Witherspoon.—Family.

Penrod and Sam (Warner Bros.)—A good deal of Hollywood and not much Tarkington. Despite this, the film has some warming moments and much humor. Penrod and his Junior G-men capture three desperadoes, thus ending the family feud. Billy Mauch, Frank Craven, Spring Byington, Craig Reynolds, Harry Watson, Jackie Morrow, Philip Hurlic.—Family.

Seventh Heaven (20th-Fox)—Elaborate remake of the silent film which starred Charles Farrell and Janet Gaynor. It relates the story of Chico and Diane, whose romance flowers in a Paris slum, is interrupted by the war, from which Chico returns, blinded. Despite a certain artificiality, the film is not lacking in tenderness or humor. Simone Simon, James Stewart, Jean Hersholt, Gregory Ratoff, Gale Sondergaard, J. Edward Bromberg, John Qualen, Victor Killian, Mady Christians.—Adults and young people.

The Soldier and the Lady (RKO)—Stirring film version of Jules Verne's "Michael Strogoff," introducing a new European star, Anton Walbrook, to American films as the dashing Captain Strogoff. Faithfully following the original, the camera records the exciting adventures and romance encountered by Strogoff on his perilous secret mission from St. Petersburg to Irkutsk. European-produced cavalry charges have been skillfully edited into the American-made scenes. Margot Grahame, Elizabeth Allan, Akim Tamiroff, Fay Bainter, Eric Blore, Edward Brophy.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Wings of the Morning," "Head Over Heels in Love," "When You're in Love," "The Human Adventure," "Yellow Cruise," "Great Guy," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Champagne Waltz," "That Girl From Paris," "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "As You Like It," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "Love Is News," "Camille," "Beloved Enemy," "Black Legion," "You Only Live Once," "Maid of Salem," "The Plough and the Stars," "After the Thin Man," "The Plainsman," "Career Woman," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Dodsworth."

Adults Only: "Mystic Mountain," "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays.)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Getting down to the bottom of things is often helpful in coming up to the top.

Factual Figuring: 343 plus 6 (Geneva) minus 52, times 2, divided by 4, equals 148½.

Letter Changing: Much, muck, mock, monk, honk, hone, none

Letter Division: NEIGHBORLY 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Bird Studies: Red Wing — black, red spot; Bobolink—gray, dark wing; Chickadee—gray, black; Goldfinch—black, yellow; Lapwing—green, white; Pewee—olive; buff; Phoebe—gray over buff; Raven—metallic black; Robin—olive over rust; Whippoorwill—barred brown.

Daily Anecdote

'Obedience'

When preparations were being made for the wedding of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, the Archbishop of Canterbury, remembering that the Queen alone would rule and that Albert would be but Prince Regent, called upon Victoria and inquired if she did not wish some change to be made in that portion of the ceremony wherein she would promise obedience to her husband.

"It is my wish," she replied, "to be married in all respects like any other woman, according to the revered usages of the Church of England, and that, though not as a queen, as a woman I am ready to promise all things contained in that portion of the liturgy."

What They Say

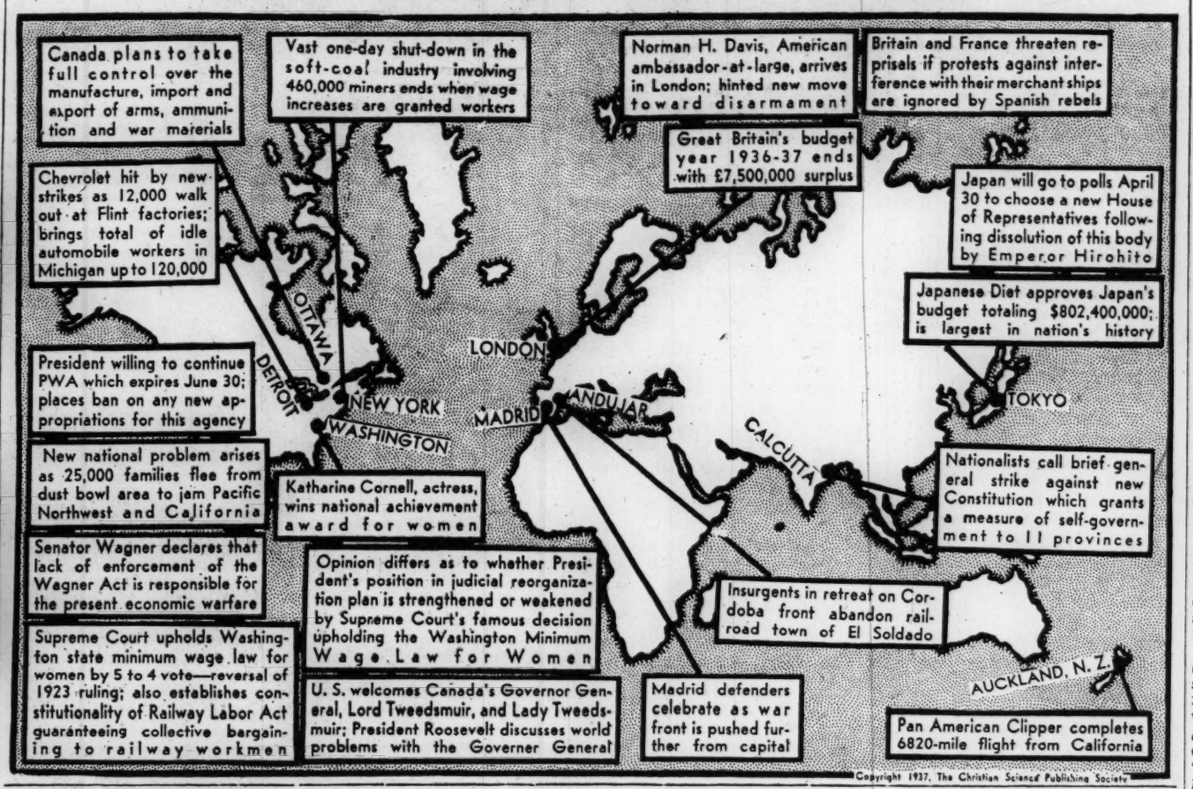
Home Problems Magnified

"Most problems of government are an enlargement of the problems of every household."—*Herbert Hoover.*

Victory

"The most tingling happiness that man knows is triumph over opposition."—Harry Emerson Fosdick.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Canada plans to take full control over the manufacture, import and export of arms, ammunition and war materials
Vast one-day shut-down in the soft-coal industry involving 460,000 miners ends when wage increases are granted workers
Norman H. Davis, American ambassador-at-large, arrives in London; hinted new move toward disarmament
Britain and France threaten reprisals if protests against interference with their merchant ships are ignored by Spanish rebels
Great Britain's budget year 1936-37 ends with £7,500,000 surplus
Japan will go to polls April 30 to choose a new House of Representatives following dissolution of this body by Emperor Hirohito
Chevrolet hit by new strikes as 12,000 walk out at Flint factories; brings total of idle automobile workers in Michigan up to 120,000
Japanese Diet approves Japan's budget totaling $802,400,000; is largest in nation's history
President willing to continue PWA which expires June 30; places ban on any new appropriations for this agency
New national problem arises as 25,000 families flee from dust bowl area to jam Pacific Northwest and California
Katharine Cornell, actress, wins national achievement award for women
Nationalists call brief general strike against new Constitution which grants a measure of self-government to 11 provinces
Senator Wagner declares that lack of enforcement of the Wagner Act is responsible for the present economic warfare
Opinion differs as to whether President's position in judicial reorganization plan is strengthened or weakened by Supreme Court's famous decision upholding the Washington Minimum Wage Law for Women
Insurgents in retreat on Cordoba front abandon railroad town of El Soldado
Supreme Court upholds Washington state minimum wage law for women by 5 to 4 vote—reversal of 1923 ruling; also establishes constitutionality of Railway Labor Act guaranteeing collective bargaining to railway workmen
U. S. welcomes Canada's Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir, and Lady Tweedsmuir; President Roosevelt discusses world problems with the Governor General
Madrid defenders celebrate as war front is pushed further from capital
Pan American Clipper completes 6820-mile flight from California
OTTAWA
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
MADRID
ANDUJAR
CALCUTTA
TOKYO
AUCKLAND, N. Z.

Copyright 1937, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Musical Hats'

The players sit in a circle. All but one of them is provided with an old hat. (Of course, the more antiquated the hat, the more fun.)

Music is played, during which the players must pass the hats around from one to the other. When the music stops, the players must put on the hat which they hold; the one left without a hat is "out."

This is repeated (hats being removed each time the music begins) until there is but one player left. He of course is the winner.

This is an excellent game to use in small rooms, where the players cannot move about freely.

Mrs. N. P.,
Toronto, Canada

Politics

Politics are not something outside our lives which can be "taken up" like a course of gymnastics. Politics are the life history of the nation, and the intimate concern of every individual.—Georgiana Hill.

Quotation for Today

NERVE ME with incessant affirmations. Don't bark against the bad, but chant the beauties of the good.—EMERSON.

In Lighter Vein

His Method

"You don't mean to tell me that you are going to pay $300 for a set of dishes for your wife?"

"You don't understand. If these were cheap dishes I would have to do all the wiping."

Rough on the Trousers

"What! You want four pairs of trousers with this suit?"

"That's right. You see I just received a playful St. Bernard as a present."

Find Out For Himself

"Does that young man know what the time is, Joan?"

"Oh, Dad! Can't you look at the hall clock?"

Day Off

Mistress: "Why, Norah, only yesterday you broke four cups! How many will you break tomorrow at this rate?"

Norah: "None, ma'am. Tomorrow's my day off."

Pests?

Egyptian Guide: "And the stones I'm about to show you are covered with hieroglyphics."

American Tourist: "Oh, isn't that too bad. At home we're bothered by grasshoppers."

Too Late

"My dear chap, a thousand years is nothing to a geologist."

"What! And I lent one a fiver the other day!"—Sie und Er (Zofingen).

—Humorist

Wife: "I cut it out. I wanted to see how you looked during breakfast."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bell, Calif.

The coastwise shipping strike closed one local woodworking plant shortly before Christmas, and sent many women and a few men home without work or wages at a season when giving is a cherished privilege.

Proprietors of the plant sought ways of reopening with little success. Finally, they offered the use of the plant to any workers who cared to make wooden toys or repair old pieces, or to those who could find jobs that would require the plant's machinery. The result was a return of practically all of the regular employees to make toys for their families and friends and neighbors; and in many cases, gainful work was found.

The proprietors of the plant have been rewarded by a greater loyalty on the part of their workers than ever before, and by a new order of goods that kept the plant busy until the shipping strike was settled and normal markets opened again.

Brevities

Radio Breakfast Club: Money may not buy happiness, but with it you can be unhappy in comfort.

Whitsitt Impress: A rut may be comfortable, but it never takes us to a new place.

Chicago Times: After a debt is contracted, it seems to expand.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abolished (II Tim. 1:10)—Renders the Greek *katargeo*, suggesting "to render entirely useless."

Aggravate—*Ag'-ra-vate* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, third long). The use of this word in the sense of "exasperate, provoke, irritate" is colloquial or dialectical. (Avoid, for example, "The child aggravated her.") As the derivation suggests (Latin *ad*, "to," and *gravare*, "to load or make heavy"—*gravis*, "heavy"), the word is properly employed in constructions where "to make worse," "to render less tolerable," "to make more offensive," etc., could be substituted; as, "The submarine and poison gas have aggravated the horrors of warfare."

Annihilate—Although the latest Webster's records a preference for a pronunciation with no trace of an *h* sound, we believe that the second-choice pronunciation, *a-ni'-hih-late*, is more nearly in accord with cultured usage. Incidentally, the pronunciation with the *h* sound is recorded by the Oxford and the Standard dictionaries. However, we should not like to hear the *h* made unduly prominent.

Whatever is annihilated is reduced to nothing; it is utterly destroyed; it ceases to exist in any form; it is nothingized. In this, the word closely follows its Latin source, *annihilare*, "to reduce to nothing," compounded of *ad*, "to," and *nihil*, "nothing"—a contraction of *ne hilum*, "not a thread."

Articulation — *Ar-tik-u-lay'-shun.* This word is derived from the Latin *articulare*, "to supply with joints, or divide by joints," from *articulus*, "joint"; and it is applied to the breaking of speech into "joints" or syllabic divisions by the alternation of opener and closer sounds, intervention of consonants, or pauses. The word also has a figurative use in the sense of "utterance."

Consonant (adj.)—*Kon'-so-nant.* Our word came to us from the French, without change in spelling or sense ("accordant, harmonious") and in the background we see the Latin roots *cum*, "together" and *sonare*, "to sound." The adjective "consonant" suggests not only "agreeable to," but also the negation of discord.

(The derivation as it affects the word as a noun, is made understandable by the recollection that a consonant has to be "sounded with" a vowel in order to make much of a sound.)

Consummate—Although the verb is sounded *kon'-suh-mate*, the adjective is pronounced *kon-sum'-it*. The Latin *cum*, "together, with," and *summa*, "highest," here combine to form a word which is applied to that which is brought to its highest development. A consummate example, for instance, is of the highest quality, approaching as near to perfection as human ability can render it.

(The verb is used in the sense of "to complete, to finish, to perfect.")

Engender—*En-jen'-der.* The Latin *ingenerare*, "to produce," lies back of our word, which we use in the sense of "to bring forth." ("Kindness engenders affection.")

Explication — *Eks-plih-kay'-shun.* This word is derived from the Latin *explicare*, "to unfold," *ex*, "out," and *plicare*, "to fold"—*plica*, "fold." An explication therefore involves a complete unfolding, so that an understanding of all that is involved in the conception may be gained.

Extol—The *o* is short, as in tolerable, not long as in told.

Focal distance—"Focal" means "of or pertaining to a focus"; and "focus" is the English form of the Latin word for "hearth" or "fireplace." If we would understand its significance, we should recall that it was the hearth around which the members of the family gathered, and from which they went forth. The acquired meaning of "center into which certain activities gather" carried on into the field of optics, where the word came to designate the point at which divergent rays of light are brought to meet again, and from which they appear to proceed.

A camera lens is in focus—that is, the camera has the right focal distance—when the image is reflected on the screen without distortion.

Lees (Isa. 25:6)—Translates Hebrew *shemer*, "settlings, dregs."

Nurture—*Nur'-ture.* Although both "nurture" and "nourish" are from the same Latin root, *nutrire*, "to feed," the two words have gone somewhat divergent ways. Today, "nourish" still carries the original significance of "to sustain with nutriment"; but "nurture" suggests "to cherish, train, support." Thus, food may nourish the child; but the fostering care of the mother nurtures it.

Parenthetical matter (cf. Rom. 7:1)—Parenthetical matter is usually inserted for purposes of explanation; and it is usually read in a somewhat lower tone and at a slightly increased tempo, in order to distinguish it from the context.

Questions, reading of—Questions which may be answered directly in the affirmative or negative (Yes, or No) are to be read with a rising inflection.

Ratio—*Ray'-sho.*

Resuscitate — *Re-sus'-ih-tate.* Whatever is resuscitated is revived; it is restored from apparent decease or unconsciousness. The word is derived from the Latin *resuscitare*, "to raise up again" (*re*, "again," *sub*, "under, from beneath, upward," and *citare*, "to summon, rouse)."

Subserve—*Sub-surv'.* Although this word is today scarcely distinguishable from "serve," it is used frequently enough to deserve to be understood correctly. The Latin *sub*, "under," and *servire*, "to serve," are the obvious roots; and they are sufficient to indicate to us that the word suggests a serving under—that is, use or service as an instrument or means. The idea of subordination is quite as strong as that of being instrumental in promoting or assisting; however, the word connotes helpfulness rather than servility.

In an age when there seems to be so much of shouting one's achievements from the housetops, it behooves us to remember that to subserve—to be useful in a subordinate position—is a satisfying road to happiness. To act in the interests of others without thought of personal reward, is subserving of the highest quality.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A bit of useful information is hidden in today's cryptic message:

AHOOBIA PCJI OC OQH DCO-

OCK CR OQBIAE BE CROHI

QHSLRFS BI TCKBIA FL OC OQH

OCL.

Factual Figuring

To the cube of 7 —— add the number of letters in the name of the city in which the League of Nations is located ——; subtract the number of Saturdays there are in the year 1937 ——; multiply by the number of prongs on a bident ——; and divide by the number of points on a caltrop ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A bit of subtraction is involved in today's change which calls for changing MUCH to NONE in 6 moves.

Letter Division

Here's another from a New Canaan, Conn., reader. The 10 letters, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0. But try solving it arithmetically:

EHI) ENGLGRR (RGLB
EYEG

NEHG
NYNE

EGER
EEOO

NHNR
NHNR

Bird Studies

Try identifying the colors of each bird as shown by the example already checked:

1	Red Wing	green, white	
2	Bobolink	gray over buff	
3	Chickadee	black, red spot	✓
4	Goldfinch	olive over rust	
5	Lapwing	gray, dark wing	
6	Pewee	barred brown	
7	Phoebe	gray; black	
8	Raven	olive; buff	
9	Robin	black, yellow	
10	Whippoorwill	metallic bl...	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Assimilation

It is not what we eat, but what we digest that makes us strong; not what we gain, but what we save that makes us rich; not what we read, but what we remember that makes us learned; and not what we profess but what we practice that makes us Christians.—Bacon.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Way Things Happen*

By LE PELLEY

WOW! LOOK AT IT RAIN! I WISH I COULD THINK UP SOME WAY TO GET MOM TO LET US GO OUT IN IT !!
ERF
SHE'D NEVER LET US DO IT — BUT WOULDN'T IT BE FUN! IT'S COMING DOWN IN TORRENTS!
OH BENJAMIN — I HAVEN'T A BIT OF BUTTER IN THE HOUSE AND I'M AFRAID I'LL HAVE TO ASK YOU TO RUN DOWN TO THE STORE IN ALL THIS RAIN !! I'M TERRIBLY SORRY — I SHOULD HAVE THOUGHT OF IT YESTERDAY !!
YIP-E-E-E-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Spring Comes to Drakeville*

By THE HAGERS

TODAY I GAVE VOICE TO A SONG: "HURRAH FOR THE FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRING-TRA LA."
THE SONG MET RESPONSE, FOR I HEARD JACK HUM: "SING HIGH DIDDY DIDDY; THE SPRING HAS COME!"
WHILE OVER THE WAY, WITHOUT FATIGUE, JOE PRACTICED AND PRACTICED "TO SPRING," BY GRIEG.
I TELL YOU, THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT THE SPRING THAT MAKES DUCKS BELIEVE THEY REALLY CAN SING.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Presidential Economics

WITH many of the remarks uttered by President Roosevelt in yesterday's economic sermon to the newspaper men, there will be ready agreement. With others his reasoning will be regarded as incomplete. But on the whole it was well to have the spotlight focused on some of the maladjustments in the economic situation.

By far the most serious maladjustment is the spectacular rise in prices of materials entering into manufacturing operations. Some of the changes within the last twelve months are: Steel billets, from $28 to $37; copper, from 9.25 to 17 cents; lead, from 4.6 to 6.95 cents; zinc, from 4.9 to 7.5 cents; rubber, from 15 to 27 cents. It is obvious what these higher prices mean in terms of purchasing power. They mean more expensive automobiles, refrigerators, housing. In short, the country may soon be in the grip of another new alphabetical contraption, HCL, or the high cost of living.

A rise in prices for materials is not in itself something to deprecate. What is significant is the relation of prices of raw materials and foodstuffs with factory prices. If they are in a right relation, economic activity, which is based upon the exchange of goods and services, will be encouraged. This is what the President set out to do with his "managed recovery." The purpose was to restore the particular prices of materials and foodstuffs to "parity" with other prices.

New Dealers used to cite the example of agricultural implements and agricultural commodities. During the depression implements went down only 15 per cent, but farm products declined by 62 per cent. Because of this gap farmers could no longer afford to buy farm implements, and, shorn of this purchasing power, the makers of implements began to lose their jobs. Now that the prices of raw materials (and foodstuffs) are soaring, we must ask the reverse question: Are they out of line with other products? In that event, the urban consumer would suffer.

The evidence gives an affirmative answer in so far as raw materials are concerned. Some of the advance is traceable to monopolistic control exercised by cartels transcending national frontiers. Notorious examples are copper, tin, and rubber. Such controls, as Sir Samuel Hoare admitted last year at Geneva, are a standing invitation to war. The President's warning may, therefore, be preparatory to world action.

Another "wrong relation" disturbs the President. This is the one between consumer goods and capital goods industries. Most observers are perturbed lest the rise in prices should hold back industry in the provision of capital goods. Construction, for instance, seems bound to be retarded. The President, however, has his own economics, and what seems to be bothering him is the increase in the provision of capital goods! For he regards such an increase as establishing a "wrong relation" with the provision of consumer goods.

The provision of capital goods, of course, comes out of savings. It is the President's view that incomes should be filled out for those who would spend them on consumers' goods. And it is true that, as a condition of social and economic progress, the country requires an advance in community purchasing power.

What most observers will not be able to perceive is how at this juncture the use of savings in creating capital goods would interfere with the building up of purchasing power. The channeling of the stored-up savings of the depression into new capital goods would create employment. It would create a demand for materials. It would cheapen the cost of consumer goods by the installation of better equipment. All those results aid purchasing power. What *will* interfere with purchasing power is the rise of prices which the President noted with such apprehension. It would have been better if, at this time, when increased production of both consumers' and capital goods are necessary if inflation is to be averted, the President had confined his remarks to this subject. The rise in prices is something that is obviously the outstanding threat to recovery in the community's purchasing power.

Labor Peace—And the Public

THE signing of a two-year agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the soft coal operators not only averts a threatened strike of 400,000 miners, but discloses that there is much of compromise and moderation in the current industrial scene after all. John L. Lewis yielded in his original demands for a thirty-hour week and for a guaranteed annual wage of $1200. The employers abandoned their early demands for a forty-hour week with no increase in pay and agreed to retain the present thirty-five-hour week with substantial increases in the wage scale.

In this instance labor withdrew its extreme demands because it knows how easily the soft-coal industry could be plunged back into the demoralized condition of 1933. Ruinous price competition from non-union mines caused the breakdown of collective bargaining in 1927. The development of new fuels such as oil and the rapid mechanization of the mines reduced the number of soft coal miners from 640,000 in 1920 to 419,000 in 1933. There was nearly a 50 per cent reduction in the annual production of coal during this same period. Facing this collapse, labor was sobered and turned, shoulder to shoulder with the employers, to seek some kind of federal assistance.

Under the NRA and the first Guffey Coal Act wages and prices were supported, but this system was invalidated by the courts. A new Guffey Coal Bill designed to protect prices is before Congress. Probably in the thinking of both the operators and the union, this bill is essential to the stability of the industry and the new agreement was undoubtedly postulated upon its being passed.

But any fixing of prices has a terrifying sound to the public, which immediately and usually with good cause visions itself in the role of the ultimate victim. However, there are certain reassurances. The external pressure to reduce soft coal prices in order to retain markets is very strong. Moreover, the final price of a ton of coal is not conditioned primarily by the cost at the mine, this cost representing an average of only $1.77 a ton in 1935. The public is likely to ask whether wage increases in this new agreement justify an expected increase of 25 cents a ton to consumers.

Prices are both what people pay and the only income of industry from which wages are paid. They must not be so high that they deplete purchasing power nor so low that they dry up profits. It appears that the coal industry is entitled to seek, at least, a more stable price structure than it has possessed in recent years. Labor's understanding of this problem shows a sense of responsibility and enlightened self-interest that will reassure many. But in seeking that price structure which will prove to their mutual well-being, labor and industry must also take the public into account. Only by fairness to that third partner can real stability be won.

"I Make a Leetle"

A MAN from the United States Department of Agriculture was riding recently through western Kansas examining the condition of the cattle range so severely stricken by drought. He saw miles and miles of grass nibbled to the bare earth and then parched by months of torrid sun. He was beginning to doubt whether grassland could be saved even by conservative grazing.

Then in the center of a very badly burned area he came upon one ranch where the forage was at least 50 per cent better than on the surrounding areas. The owner was a sturdy German immigrant who spoke rather broken English. He told the visitor that he had been grazing only one cow to every thirty-seven acres, while his neighbors stocked their range with one on every eight to twelve acres.

But the Department of Agriculture man was curious as to how the farmer could make out by so restricting the size of his herd. The farmer replied:

> Vell, ven times vere goot, my neighbors make a lot. I make a leetle. Ven time got bad, my neighbors break even. I make a leetle. Now my neighbors all broke. Still I make a leetle.

Aesop told a story about a goose that laid golden eggs. Dr. H. G. Moulton of Brookings Institution has been urging upon business the advisability of low prices in preference to dried-up markets. Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, a Harvard liberal economist, has remarked that it remains to be seen if American labor organization can be as effective in marketing the maximum volume of service of its membership as in obtaining high hourly rates.

The philosophy of the German farmer in Kansas can be well applied to many other enterprises as well as to grazing.

The Great American Handshake

ANY European lecturers who contemplate American tours this summer will do well to go into training on the parallel bars or the flying rings to get some callouses on their hands and toughen their grip. For Americans like their handshakes—whether in politics, business or improvement of the intellect.

Mrs. Roosevelt tells of the president of a state college where she was to speak, who was extremely anxious that the First Lady should shake hands with the members of the audience after each of her two lectures—so much so that she said, "If you have to cancel anything, I'd rather you shook hands and didn't give the lecture."

There is something very comfortable and warming and, well, understandable about shaking hands with a lecturer. That is something you can remember, whether or not you grasped all he said about surrealism or Robert Browning or social uplift or the ethnological influences of the pre-Mayan races in Sonora. Although his eyes may not have quite that dreamy look you thought they had from the back of the hall, and you may wish his wife would tell him to buy collars of a size that would fit, still a handshake with a celebrity is something to tell people about—if you can get them to listen.

Lone-Wolf Journalist

Book News of the Day

BY HIS own definition, Granville Fortescue is a "filibuster." Which means—and one suspects a certain self-satisfaction in his synonym—a freebooter. For after a not undistinguished career in the United States Army, ranging from San Juan Hill to the Philippine campaign, Mr. Fortescue turned to journalistic lone-wolfing. FRONTLINES AND DEADLINES (New York: Putnam. $3) is his moon-baying in retrospect.

The significance of Mr. Fortescue's 300-odd pages lies in a single fact. It is that they are so characteristic of many I-covered-the-war reminiscences. Some of these current volumes establish an atmosphere worth preservation. A few are of literary value, or add to the factual record. But unfortunately, success of these rarer examples has brought about a flood of inconsequentia the tide of which Mr. Fortescue has not lessened.

Still, it is pleasant to meet a correspondent who has been smarter than everyone else. Those generals in the Riff campaign who listened to the persuasive Mr. Fortescue won their battles. And those who did not—apparently Winston Churchill was denied the opportunity during the Great War—came off distinctly second best.

As correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph, Mr. Fortescue dashed to Liége to report the German drive into Belgium, having figured it all out from his maps spread out in a hotel bedroom. He is quite sure that even the Belgians didn't know what was coming. But he was actually there, which means a scoop for any man's newspaper.

Perhaps his biggest-beat was his search for the army of the German Crown Prince and his reports of the Battle of the Marne. He shows that his sources of information were slight, and that writing in Paris he "reconstructed the various stages of the fighting," but his guesses turned out to be accurate. That the Fifth German Army was not commanded by the Crown Prince, but by the Duke of Württemberg, bothers him not at all. He remarks merely that "this error enormously enhanced the value of my story."

To the World War he adds a postscript on Spain. He was accurate enough in his conclusion that the Franco offensive against Madrid would prove prolonged. And his estimate of the financial difficulties, as well as the difficulties of Anglo-French efforts to "supervise" the Spanish conflict, was well founded. But the conclusion that the Spanish conflict is the "first of a series of worldwide struggles, or one gigantic struggle between the forces of Fascism and Communism," appears to have been based only upon the military factors, without concern for the diplomatic, economic or social forces which still play some part in the world.

Gx.

North . . South . . East . . West

An Independent Judiciary

By Frank L. Perrin

WHATEVER may be the fate of the pending measure proposed by the President to authorize the naming of additional justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, there will have been gained, through the discussions of that plan, a wider general understanding of the constitutional provision which establishes the three separate but concurrent functions of government, the Executive, the Judicial and the Legislative. These, as we early were taught, and as has been pointed out and emphasized by scholars, jurists and commentators within recent weeks, are independent, each in some degree possessing a veto power which is clearly designed to prevent, frustrate or nullify ill-advised, unwise or unconstitutional action by proponents of legislative policies which may be undemocratic, unjust, or destructive of established fundamental rights.

Another has been added to the numerous new theses designed to present, in understandable language, the issue so suddenly raised by President Roosevelt's demand that he be authorized to appoint six additional members of the Supreme Court. The most recent of these is by Henry T. Lummus, Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. It is entitled "The Trial Judge," being, in fact a compilation of a series of lectures delivered last month at Northwestern University, Chicago, before members of the law school. Mr. Justice Lummus speaks from broad experience, both as a trial judge and as a member of the Court of Appeals. He esteems, speaking from such experience and observation, the office of the judge as that of the guardian and inheritor of "a noble tradition, which he must transmit, unsullied, to his successors."

* * *

Therefore I am not surprised that at one point in his entertaining and illuminating discourse he takes, somewhat as a text, the words of the ancient sage, in Proverbs 24:23, "It is not good to have respect of persons in judgment." Speaking to this point, he continues: "Independence means freedom from every form of compulsion or pressure. A judge is not like an administrative officer, who may properly be required to carry out the policies of his superior, and may be removed if he will not do so. Even public opinion, which in a democracy governs the executive and legislative departments of government and determines the policy of the state, must stop short of dictating the decisions of courts and juries. The acquisition of rights may depend upon public opinion expressed in legislation. But once acquired, the enforcement of them is the right of the individual against the opinion of all the world."

This independence of the judiciary has, throughout the years since the establishment of American courts, been maintained and protected. I share with the learned justice a profound respect for the courts, and retain abiding confidence and faith that, shielded from political or mass pressure which might eventuate in their corruption, they will continue to function honestly. Only under some possibly modified form of absolutism, fascism or communism will judges be persuaded or coerced into yielding their independence. As the author observes, "the independence of the judiciary is not only consistent with democracy, but characteristic of it."

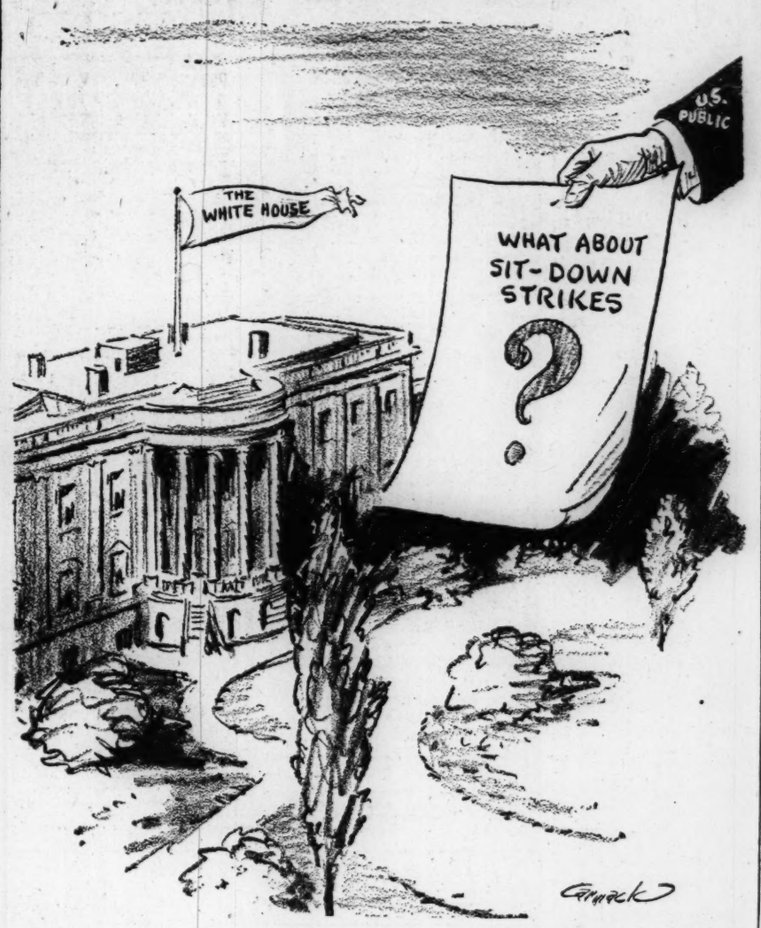
* * *

Agreeing with this, as is not at all difficult, we are led at once to a conclusion which many may already have approached. It is that even in a democracy, and under democratic government, the majority may not always reflect or express the right. Admitting this, it follows that the minority may not always be in the wrong. This is, it must be agreed, a little upsetting to those views long quite popularly held. But we seldom discover a minority convinced that it is wrong. Majorities, it appears, shift and change their views more often than minorities. The tides of popular belief are never stabilized. These, it may be, represent most often the fermenting and restless idealism of adventuresome pioneers in some unexplored or untried field of economics, or the selfishness or acquisitiveness of factional or bloc leaders.

Looking backward, it is discovered that because of the independence of the judiciary the people of the United States have, not infrequently, been protected from the results of their own impetuosity or folly. No automotive machinery can be safely operated until effective means have been provided for slowing it down or stopping it when the need arises. A farmer friend once remarked that no horse or colt was thoroughly safe or manageable until it had learned to stop at the driver's command.

Woodrow Wilson once said, "So far as the individual is concerned, a constitutional government is as good as its courts; no better, no worse. Its laws are only its professions. It keeps its promises, or does not keep them, in its courts."

An Answer, Please, Mr. President!



Not for the Plow

TO ONE to whom the gift of poetry has been nearly, but not quite, granted, there come too often phrases that hover and haunt him, begging for completion, for the imagery that would bring them fully to life. They come and go, and sometimes one remains, whispering itself over and over until that most hideous of fates overtakes the unhappy writer: the uncertainty as to whether the phrase is his own or is one read long ago, which has now drifted from the forgotten backwaters of the mind into today's fresh running current. Then vanity counsels:

"It is a lovely thing. Use it!" And timidity warns, "But what if you become thereby a plagiarist?" And prudence adds, "If it smacks of poetry, leave it alone. It is not for you."

In defiance of the latter voices, I have set down the title of this piece. There must be a meeting place between sober prose and the high mood of poetry, and it could scarcely be a more fitting spot than the gray, rocky land that was in my thoughts when I wrote the first words of a sonnet that will never be completed.

Robert Louis Stevenson found little that was fine to inspire him in that country. On the Nebraska plains, cooped in one of the boxlike railway cars in which immigrants were trundled across the continent in the eighties, he had longed for the Rocky Mountains "Like an ice-bound whaler for the spring. Alas! and it was a worse country than the other. . . . Hour after hour it was the same unhomely and unkindly world about our onward path; tumbled boulders; cliffs that drearily imitate the shape of monuments and fortifications . . . sage brush, eternal sage brush over all . . . grays running into brown, grays darkening toward black. . . . The plains have a grandeur of their own; but here there is nothing but a contorted smallness. Except for the air, which was light and stimulating, there was not one good circumstance in that . . . land."

* * *

This is a sad indictment; but young Stevenson was weary and out of patience and had quarreled with his father. Our route followed his, for the highway parallels the railroad from Laramie to Rock Springs; but we did not see the Wyoming he pictured. To be sure, the advantage was on our side; for we could pause at will and examine and ponder the land; knowing that earth hides many of its finer virtues under an exterior that is not at first glance attractive.

We pulled the car to the side of the road, where the tires crushed sage that filled the air with its pungent, unforgettable odor. The pale soil under our shoes was dry and pebbly. Within a few feet we found half a dozen different kinds of plants, all growing close to the ground and all of varying shades of the prevalent dusty green.

Stevenson complained that the sole sign of life was a few fleeing antelopes. These, unfortunately, are gone; in their place are occasional small herds of cattle and, at appropriate intervals, filling stations with their sun-browned attendants. But this very emptiness and stillness falls like a gift upon the mind. Here is space in which to dream; here are distances which the eye may follow idly, not startled by any spectacularly towering peaks, but only led on and on over long curves and swells and sudden outcroppings of granite, until the onlooker becomes aware that the once monotonous vista has resolved itself into a symphony of mauve and rose and dun.

* * *

It is not by chance, or even by way of compensation, one thinks, that great spiritual powers have been granted to those who live in desert places. Some spare and powerful simplicity rises from the wastelands, bearing men's thoughts aloft.

Not for the plow, those bleak uplands, happily remote from water, from irrigation projects. There are plenty of river bottoms to be reclaimed, black soil to be used and enriched and used again, to grow grain for the hungry mouths of the world. There are those who live to sow the seed and watch the young crops growing; and there are the others, to whom the odor of the wild sage is incense, and who hear voices in the strong wind blowing down rocky canyons and across high plains. It is these latter who hope that no unforeseen change in climate will tame our remaining wild lands to the plow; who even glory in the stubbornness that, though it has yielded the antelope, has held at bay the last indignity of the share.

M. Z.

The Wide Horizon

Stopping Inflation

By H. B. Elliston

From an Address Before the Social Sciences Club, Harvard University

THE question has often been asked: Can any non-totalitarian government control inflation? The question is one of the footballs of the economists. My own feeling has more or less been expressed in my view that inflation is more psychological than monetary. Seeing that in democratic America free economic decisions are made daily, the task of control is, therefore, herculean.

At the same time I feel, contrary to so many economic writers, that inflation can be arrested. Apparently Governor Eccles does, for he once said, "I can stop inflation when the time comes." It is easier, it seems to me, to arrest an inflation than to provoke one, as you may agree after you think of both President Hoover's and President Roosevelt's strenuous efforts to spur expansion out of depression. The difference has been likened to pulling on a piece of string and pushing on it.

Our problem is that inflation might be stopped *too well*—that it might sink the economy through a price level predetermined in Washington—that it might drop into a new deflation. Such an effect, of course, would not be control.

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An antecedent problem is: Will Washington have the courage to use the many inflation control devices lying in its armory?

Already it has taken them out. The first one was used last summer, which date, one might therefore say, marked the end of the depression, so far as the financial side of the Administration was concerned. The Administration at that time marked up the reserve requirements of the member banks. Thus, automatically, the banks' reserves in excess of requirements in covering bank deposits were reduced. This winter another weapon was used: incoming gold, instead of going to swell bank reserves, was sterilized, or put in an inactive account. Just recently another marking up of reserve requirements has been ordered. So that we must agree that the brake, after a prolonged use of the accelerator, is now very much in evidence.

But is it a brake that has been used? You will notice that all that has been done is to mop up or lock up reserve money in *excess* of requirements—namely, money that is not being used as backing for money in use.

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The chief anti-inflationary weapon is, of course, the balancing of the budget. What is required is the recognition on the fiscal end of the Administration of the implied declaration of the financial end—namely, that the depression is over, and that the continued creation of means of payment outside the budget is financially dangerous. It was encouraging to read as I came to this meeting a demand by Governor Eccles of this desideratum.

Nevertheless, I would invite you to consider that, apart from the swelling revenues in the revenue system, apart from the budgeted reduction in expenditures, even the present budget contains an item which is destined to grow into a mighty anti-inflation weapon. We have often heard the grumble that the base of the income tax is not broad enough. But under the old-age annuity setup an income tax of 1 per cent is imposed upon each workman's annual wages up to $3000. Employers are required to match that 1 per cent. Both taxes increase in rate from year to year, till in 1949 each becomes 3 per cent.

Where does this money go? It must be invested in those very government bonds which generated the bank deposit expansion, or the material out of which inflation is feared. In short, the Social Security Act is the greatest potential anti-inflationary weapon; in that it really provides for a progressive withdrawal of money from the workers—money that would normally be spent.

Now the fiscal end of the Administration was responsible for this anti-inflationary device. It was Secretary Morgenthau himself. In his testimony before the House, he countered Secretary Perkins's "pay-as-you-go" bill with an insistence upon the need of "effecting reductions in the outstanding public debt, reductions that could be represented by a reserve account in the Treasury."

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Assuredly the means are available for stopping inflation, though, as I have said, this is altogether different from controlling inflation.

Mirror of World Opinion

Three Cheers

"MRS. JAMES POLK McCARTHY, president of the McCarthy Company, pioneer Los Angeles real estate firm, will celebrate her ninetieth birthday making a tour of inspection of her company's holdings." So states news item. Hooray for Mrs. McCarthy. Also huzza! And why not a couple of sis boom bahs? That certainly is giving the "retire at 70" faction a terrific kick in the pants. And this is as good a spot as any to recall that Mary Baker Eddy when 87 years of age established The Christian Science Monitor and directed its permanent policy. And as we all know, the Monitor is one of the world's finest newspapers. — *Los Angeles (Calif.) Times.*